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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XIII NO. 166 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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(Incorporated in England.)

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th July	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND,		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINAx		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERAx	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India

† s.s. CHINA 31st March oextra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon "A" Return Tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the new s. s. "Ranpura" due Bombay on the 11th September

The Rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and Back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	5,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA*	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
21th July	JEYPORE*	5,318	
4th Aug.	MIRZAPORR*	6,715	
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA.
24th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th July	BARPETA	...	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
17th ,,	VASNA	...	Busreh via Karachi.
22nd ,,	KARAGOLA	...	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	20th June	5th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	21th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J. Fujisawa	5845	10th Aug.	29thAug

*Passengers Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	140	100
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	355	240	160
Kobe	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—

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Capital	Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital	Issued	50,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital	Paid up to 31/12/24	30,65,588
Reserve Fund		25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amballa Cant	Jullundur	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Calcutta	Karachi	Patiala
Delhi	Kasur	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sargodha
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Hafizabad		Srinagar

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

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Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
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Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
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Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

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Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 21,50,000

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Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS:

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS:

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Papers and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS:

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

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Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

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2. Policies actually issued during the year about ..... Rs. 58,00,000
3. Annual Income about ..... Rs. 14,00,000
4. Effective Policy business upto 31st Decr. 1924 about ..... Rs. 2,25,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund ..... Rs. 56,00,000
6. Claims paid about. ..... Rs. 42,00,000

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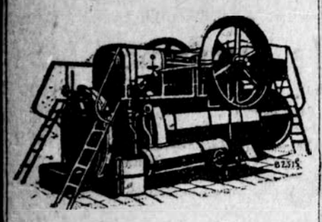

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Ask Chemist distinctly for

De WITT'S

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N. POWELL & Co., BOMBAY.

BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT

INDIAN PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Hindu":—In a pathetic vein he Lord Birkenhead told the Lords, after referring to the working of the Reforms: "What then is it possible for me to say at this stage!" Political impotence could go no further: for a trained politician, who is ambitious and claims pre-eminence, to say that he does not know what to do, is evidence either of a deep and dark design or of amazing cowardice and ignorance. Though he says that no short or dogmatic answer can be given to the question as to whether he consitution has succeeded, he admits that it has not altogether succeeded; it has not, he also asserts, altogether failed, but he has the good sense to acknowledge that where it has succeeded it is due to diarchy being ignored. After this frankness, it is talking with his tongue in his cheek, to say that the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme afforded great opportunities to Indians. In one place he says that diarchy has not been given a chance; but he gave the House a resume of the opinions of Local Governments from which it is clear that in the majority of Provinces it was worked with the best will in the world—but failed for no fault of the representatives of the public. According to his own showing, diarchy is being worked in all but two Provinces and if it is not working well, the fault is not of the Ministers. As for the defects, they have been thoroughly exposed by the inquiry made by the Muddiman Committee. Still, so faithful is Lord Birkenhead to his preceptor that, with surprising inconsistency, he declares that Government would not accept the Minority Report, but would try how far the recommendations of the Majority could be adopted. The Indian public can have no difficulty, after this touching exhibition of good will, in assessing the amount of good faith and sincerity underlying the bland statement that His Majesty's Government would carefully consider any constitution agreed upon by political-minded India. A Government which thinks that the heavens would fall if the subject of law and order is transferred even in the provincial administrations is certainly not going to consent to provincial autonomy and the abolition of the Executive Council, as it is, in the Central Government. Secure in the hope that in the act of formulation of a constitution the different parties would develop sufficient dislike and hatred of each other as to make the position of the bureaucracy invulnerable, the powers that be apparently want to take credit for putting forward this proposal. Distrust, disingenuousness and evasion are writ large on the long-awaited pronouncement which is a calculated insult to India.

"GIFT!"

The "Forward":—*The Morning Post* has referred to the statement as being a "frigidly pompous nullity." It is not so. The pomp and bluster are there. But Lord Birkenhead does not utter a blank wail of negation. He stands on the bedrock principle of the Reforms, on the lesson of British Indian history with which we Britain's gift to India. British India's are all familiar, British Indian history is political training and character are Britain's gifts to India. Lord Birkenhead is only an agent in the matter of dealing with Britain's "fiduciary obligations" to India and he feels he is no "unworthy trustee of the charged India's future must be studied, understood and respected in terms of that rtust, an donee that is admitted, he knows India is conquered and is not a "lost dominion." He therefore asks: "Had that which was *given* been used with cheerful goodwill to justify the *gift* of that which was still sought"? There the conflict begins, and no one can foresee where it will end. India to live and to grow on Britain's gift. The sham of it! The rub is there. Britain may pretend to give, but India, poor though she is, will ever have the strength to refuse. "It is my right to live," Deshbandhu's message still rings in our ear. "It is my right to live; it is my right to govern myself—it is my right to ...establish a system of Government which is consistent with the genius of our people, . . and until they recognise that clear right of ours "we do not want the government to confer that right on me. You have got no power to confer that right on me." Who can confer a right on any living nation?—asked Deshbandhu. If India lives, if the Indian nation lives, India must know how to get back her right. There is her struggle, there is her life, and the problem is too vital to be killed by bluster.

"CANUTE-LIKE."

"Justice."—We may be permitted to ask, however whether it is possible, even if Lord Birkenhead thinks so to, produce a co-operative frame of mind by a sterile policy of woeful negation. After all, neither the Congressmen nor the Swarajists (who seem to have been very much in the thoughts of Lord Birkenhead when he spoke) are pursuing the obstructive tactics they do to-day because of any congenital aversion to co-operation as such, but solely because of their faith that the present Reforms do not concede any element of real responsibility to the people. Whether their faith is well founded or not is not the point at issue; on the contrary, what they say is that it is only when more powers and responsibilies are grantd they would be willing actively to co-operate with the Government, abjuring their present non-co-operative and obstructive stunts. So long as this is their mentality, Lord Birkenhead seems to us to be asking for the impossible when he insists upon a change of heart on their part. But we may assure him and others like him that they are in for a great disillusionment if they really fancy that, Canute-like, they can by their word of command make the surging waves of Indian nationalism obey their mandate—"Thus far and no further." As we have often remarked, India has made up her mind once for all, and not all the Tories put together will be able to obstruct her steady march on to the promised land. They may, at the worst, delay her progress a little, but they cannot stop or prevent it altogether. How we wish Lord Birkenhead and others of his way of thinking realised this inwardness of the freedom movement in India!

FITTEST REJOINDER.

The "New India":—The Earl of Birkenhead has uttered his fiat, in language plain enough to make his meaning clear, but in places even needlessly offensive in all conscience. We are thankful to his Lordship for uttering a word of counsel to the citizens of the Empire, living in various parts of His Majesty's Dominions, not unnecessarily to discriminate against the Indians, and thus "deeply wound the ancient and dignified peoples of India." But unfortunately for him, he exhibits the most unstatesmanlike want of tact, in laying himself so palpably open to the very charge he cautions others against. While scattering largesse with one hand, he has flung with the other gross insults and indignities at those very ancient and dignified peoples. When the Secretary of State refers placidly to stages of India's political advance, as to the measure of which the British Government is to be the sole judge, and places decades into a proper perspective supplied to him by "the age-long history of the immemorial East," we may be sure that whatever the Royal Commission, even if it is appointed before 1929, may do, it is certainly not going to consider the establishment of Responsible Government Swaraj.

India's imminent duty is clear—to make a vigorous demand, sweeping aside the talk of stages, and claiming the full measure of Dominion Status, embodied in the Commonwealth of India Bill. If ever there was a time when the whole Nation was called upon to stand solidly behind the Bill, it is now. That will be the fittest rejoinder to the Earl of Birkenhead's gesture.

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the above Association writes:—

The Annual meeting of the Association was held on the 12th instant, with Mr. V. F. Cauto, in the chair. The proceedings commenced with the Secretary reading the report of the past seven year.. Little and meagre as was the aid it obtained from its well-wishers the Association has nevertheless employed its resources to conduct a free Primary School and a Library and at the same time organising lectures by way of an educational propaganda. On more than one occasion it has sent deputations to the Governors of this province and the fact cannot be gainsaid that its efforts have not been without success. The Association has been visited by many distinguished individuals chief of whom have been Lady Wilson, Mrs. Naidu and Mahatma Gandhi—all of whom testify to the good work the Association seeks to achieve. The lack of funds has however been instrumental to retard its progress and though the generous contributions of the Municipality and the Congress Committee must be acknowledged with thanks yet it is felt that the public in Bombay are lukewarm in its sympathy towards the Association.

SOCIAL WORKER'S TRAINING CLASS.

At the beginning of the year a class for the training of social workers was opened by the Social Service League and was conducted for a fortnight. Encouraged by the attendance at the classes and the enthusiasm shown by the students, the League intends to go a step further and has accordingly arranged for a course of about 50 lectures on various useful subjects, beginning on 18th July. An attempt will be made to give the students practical knowledge side by side with the theoretical course.

The League will do all in its power to make the class as useful as possible. It is, however, for the students to make it a success. It is hoped that a large number of people will take advantage of this opportunity and thus feel inspired to undertake some sort of social work.

At the end of the course the League will arrange for the examination of the students and diplomas will be given to the successful candidates.

The dates of lectures on Labour Problems will be announced later on. Students should register their names on or before the 18th inst.

MEETINGS OF MILL OPERATIVES.

Mr. Jhabvala writes:—

The representatives of Labour who were conferred with last Thursday by the Millowners' Association have an arduous task to performed for they have all along been gauging the opinion of the operatives on the question of the reduction of wages and working shorter hours. Since Thursday last they have held different meetings at different places where addresses were dilivered by leaders.

A NOBLE SACRIFICER OF BENGAL

DESHABANDHU CHITTARANJAN DAS

Photos full size, Deshabandhu with Mrs. Vasanti Devi, 3/4 standing, Bust with and without garland. Different sittings at Rs. 5/- each. These Photos have been declared by Mrs. Vasanti Devi to be most accurate of all,

N. V. VIRKAR,

Art-Photographer, 9, Mohan Building, BOMBAY No. 4.

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee

Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,
J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.

Representative:
WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

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LIME JUICE

CORDIAL

DOUBLE STRENGTH.

THE IDEAL DRINK FOR HOT WEATHER

INDIAN AGENTS

SYMONDS & Co BOMBAY, CALCUTTA

For Rs. 170/- NET WITH OAK CASE.

Sole Agents

S. NAVALKAR & SONS, BOMBAY 2.

ESTABLISHED 1876, 49 YEARS AGO.

The Daily Newspaper with the largest circulation in South India.

The Hindu.

THEREFORE

THE BEST MEDIUM FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For rates apply to:—The MANAGER,

100, Mount Road, Madras, (P. Box 316.)

An Annual SUPPLEMENT is also published every year at the time of the Xmas, with useful information for reference at all times

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TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COOK WANTED for Pali Hill at end of month, wages 35/40, good living quarters. State caste to Box No. 891 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1452.

WANTED—HARDWORKING active and experienced in business line. GRADUATE for East Africa. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to NANJI KALIDAS, Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi Road.
A R1447.

WANTED—A SNATAK, Strong in English (with Vanijya as Optional preferred) for the Rashtriya Shala. (The Gujarati National High School). Apply, SECRETARY, The Bombay Gujarati Rashtriya Kelvani Mandal, Rashtriya Shala, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
A R1448.

WANTED—TUTOR and TUTORESS, preferably husband and wife to coach small boys and girls respectively in a respectable family for up-country near Benares. Tutor must be experienced graduate knowledge of speaking Hindi necessary for both. Adequate salary with free lodging. Meet personally or apply to SINHA SIRDAR GRIHA, Carnac Road, Bombay, by 20th July.
A R1436

WANTED—YOUTHS to note that Mr. A. N. IYER, late of Madras Pachaiyappa's College, is coaching up students for the L. C. C. and N. U. T. examinations in Commercial subjects. Theory and speed classes in Shorthand form a speciality. Efficient Training and individual attention are the main features. Classes conducted in the morning and evening. Terms very moderate. Apply sharp personally to Mr. A. N. IYER, Kennedy House, Gamdevi, Bombay.
A R1449.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Middle aged CLERKS, knowing Typewriting. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 889, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A R1449.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST by an experienced and educated youth as Manager, Secretary, Inspector, Clerk or Record-Keeper of an office, also prepared to work as Peon, Cooli or House-Servant, etc., etc., Apply, Box No. 870 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1406.

EXPERIENCED GUJRATI YOUTH, knowing type-writing, Correspondence, Court's work, Custom's work and all General work seeks EMPLOYMENT in any capacity, part time or whole time. Apply Box No. 890, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1451.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

AVAILABLE—BIG GODOWN Residential FLATS at 42, Cawasji Patel Street. Rent 40.
C R 1444.

TO LET—Spacious WORKSHOP and GARAGE, adjoining Sandhurst Bridge, now occupied by King Motor Ta Cab Co. Apply to AGENT, Hashmet Mehel, Chopatty.
C R1419

OFFICE—On the third floor in Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, clean, well ventilated, commanding excellent view. Lift. Rent Rs. 110. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1400

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation. New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores and Shipchandlers goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C

TO LET—Commodious, Airy and Ventilated PREMISES at very moderate rent at 98, Medows Street, Fort. Excellent business locality, near High Court and Share Bazar. Apply immediately GROUND-FLOOR. ABDEYALLY SAMSOODIN & CO.
C R1450

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

LOOMS—Jeckard, Dropbox, plain, Power also Hand; Dobbis, Reeling, Winding, Twisting Machines, Yarn Testing; Folding; Small sizing; Drying; Dyeing, etc., new machinery sold cheap by private offer or in auction next Saturday in godown Golpitha, 3rd Khetwadi, Auctioneer BYRAN and CO., Apollo Street.
K R1442.

FOR SALE—5 Spans of W. I. N. Girders, complete with Flooring Plates, Hand Rails and Piles. Offers will be accepted by the STATE ENGINEER, BHAVNAGAR (Kathiawar), only upto the 1st. August, 1925, if accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 5,000.
K 23547

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

FINEST DESSERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R1169

AFGHANISTAN, PERSIA and BALUCHISTAN PRODUCTS. Seven lbs. Quetta Rosy Peaches or two lbs. Assofoetida or Five Tolas Persian Saffron or one pound Almonds oil or eight pounds Persian Roses Gulkhand 12. Half Quantity 7. Delivery Free. Quality Special. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta.
F R1347

FINEST GRAPES in India are obtainable from 5th June, 1925, at the Municipal and Burns Gardens, Karachi.

1. GULABI — Natural strong rose flavour variety) at — Per lb 1 0 0
2. ROYAL MUSCADINE (Special large excellently flavoured) at — 0 12 0
3. HUMBURG JET BLACK at — 0 10 0

Parcels booked for up-country to any station in India on receipt of orders with cash packing casing, etc., Rupee one extra per each case, railway freight exclusive. Apply to SALEH MOHAMED NOOR MD., Grapes Contractor, Burns Garden, KARACHI.
F R1413.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

A well-established BUSINESS CONCERN is to be DISPOSED OFF as the owner being ill, intends leaving Bombay. Rs. 8,500 or nearest offer. Apply to ROYAL TRADING CO., Bombay No. 4.
G R1445

FINANCIAL.

WANTED Rs. 400/- on jewelled security. Please write Box No. 885, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1439

FINANCE—Up to fifty thousand can give short term loans on substantial security. Apply Box No. 873. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R- 23671.

A GENTLEMAN wants to advance from Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 5,00,000 on first mortgage of immoveable property. Brokers should not apply. Apply Box No. 882, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1435

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rs. 10,000 in the most popular Marathi Weekly Paper called "Mouj" and its Mouj Printing Bureau. The whole concern is worth Rs. 15,000 at present. Rs. 250 as profits per month guaranteed without any the least responsibility. Apply MOUJ OFFICE, Khatao Makanji's Wadi, Girgaon, Bombay.
R R1425

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

TYPEWRITERS :—We offer New Fox Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, for Rs. 290 Net. Unique opportunity to secure a highgrade typewriter with many exclusive features at such a low price. Call or write for demonstration. Corona latest Improved Model Rs. 195, Corona Four (Four-bank Standard Keyboard) Rs. 225, Remington Portable Rs. 234, Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Olivers 9 and 11 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Repairs to All Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPE WRITING CO., 24, Churchgate St. Fort Bombay.
N W

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21228.
N ws

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects :—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

IMPERIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Lamington Road. Classes from Balpothi to Matric. Sound education on modern lines by expert teachers. Enrol immediately. Special concessions for Repeaters.
M R1338

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACES.

THREE SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAINS (one for first, another for second and a third for third class passengers) will run between Victoria Terminus and Poona each day on 1st, 8th, 12th, 15th, 22nd and 29th August, 2nd, 5th, 9th, 12th, 19th, 23rd, and 26th September, and on 3rd, 7th and 10th October, 1925, for Poona Races.
2. For full particulars, see poster notice at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Transportation Supdtt.
Bombay, 13th July, 1925.
C23687.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees, to be presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on TUESDAY, the 18th August 1925. TUESDAY, the 28th July, is the last day for receiving applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the above occasion.
2. Forms of application and copies of a notice giving full particulars regarding the Convocation may be obtained free of charge on application, written or oral, to the Registrar.

By order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 4th July, 1925.
C23625.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1925, has been declared payable on and after July 27th to registered shareholders on the 30th June, 1925.

Warrants for the amount of dividend due will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses.

Early intimation should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

Bombay, July 14th, 1925.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.
23688

GENUINE LINSEED OILS,

AWARDED BRONZE MEDAL at the Paris Exhibition, 1906.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL at the Indian Industrial Exhibitions, 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1924.

Manufactured by

THE GOUREPORE COY., LTD., CALCUTTA.

Contractors to : The Military and Public Works Departments.

State Railways and All large contractors throughout India, the East and other Colonies.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
19735 Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "ARGUN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 13th of July from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONVERSION OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS 1925 TO 1928.

I. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1925 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent Income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 3 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925 ; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935, subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 7 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of War Bonds, 1925.

II. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926 can convert into either

(*a*) the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 1-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds 1926 ; or

(*b*) a new issue of 5 per cent Ten Year Bonds, 1935 subject to income-tax at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1926.

III. Holders of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 2-4-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 6 per cent Bonds, 1927.

IV. Holders of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928 can convert into the 5 per cent income-tax free loan 1945-55 at the rate of Rs. 100 of that loan *plus* a cash payment of Rs. 5-8-0 in exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal value) of 5½ per cent War Bonds, 1928.

Applications for conversion will be received from 13th July to 12th September 1925 inclusive. Interest at the higher rate payable on the Bonds tendered for conversion will be allowed in all cases upto date from which securities of new loan or Bonds issued in exchange carry interest at 5 per cent., viz. 15th October in former case and 15th September in latter. Brokerage will be allowed to recognised Bankers and Brokers at two annas per cent on applications received not later than 25th July and at one anna per cent on those received subsequently.

Full details may be ascertained from the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India or its branches, from any Government treasury or Sub-treasury or from the Deputy Controller of the Currency, New Customs House, Bombay.

23360.

GOVERNMENT DISTILLERY, NASIK.

APPOINTMENT OF ENGINEER.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Engineer in charge of Power Plant at the Government Distillery, Nasik. The appointment which is to commence from 15th September, 1925, will be for a period of 5 years to start with subject to six months' notice on either side on a salary of Rs. 500—20—700 per mensem according to qualifications. Free quarters will be provided. Applicants should have a thorough knowledge of the running of steam, oil and gas engines plants, in combination with medium pressure alternating current machinery. Preference will be given to Associate Members of the Institution of Engineers (India), who, in addition to possessing a sound practical experience of the before mentioned also possess such workshop foundry and welding experience as will ensure their having a thorough capacity to carry on all repair work and efficiently control workshops.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 1st August.

J. GHOSAL, I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Excise.
Bombay.
C23681

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

PLANT IN GOOD ORDER.
AT BARNES SCHOOL, DEOLALI.

(a) One 12 H. P. Portable Steam Engine by Ransomes, Ipswich.
(b) One Stone Crusher with one set of jaws for hard rock and with rotary screens.
(c) One Rex Concrete Mixer No. 7. S. complete with Oil Engine, power loader and automatic measuring water tank.
(d) One Light Service Worthington Steam pump complete, with extra foot valve, 2 Bends and 10 feet of suction pipe.
(e) One 7'—0" diameter pan under driven Mortar Mill, complete with fast and loose pulleys (Messrs. Duncan, Stratton and Co., Bombay).
(f) One Tipping-Truck Tractor. Motor 27 cubic feet capacity.

Offers for the whole or any items of the above will be considered if submitted to the ARCHITECTS of the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY, Messrs. GREGSON, BATLEY AND KING, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. C23682

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3220 of 1923.

LADY DHUNBAI CAWASJI JEHANGIR and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
DADY JEHANGIR BILLIMORIA and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure, situate at Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1083 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 307, New No. 2064, Old Survey No. 64 and New Survey No. 7126, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward No. 3444(4), Street No. 226 and bounded, on or towards the East by the said Altamount Road, on or towards the West by the Plot No. 7, belonging to Esoofally Mahomedally, on or towards the North by Plot No. 5 and belonging to D. A. Cama and on or towards the South by Plot No. 3 belonging to Ardeshir Namdar Irani.

For further particulars and conditions sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of May, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C23439

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI
"CASTLE" BRAND
AND
JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
Portland Cements
ALSO
KATNI
FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
All available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-
BOMBAY STOCK.
THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.
C. MACDONALD & CO., AGENTS
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 20418.

AUCTION SALES.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory Kirkee, the undersigned will receive offers in writing for the sale of 2,000 two thousands ewts. Brass Scrap consisting of Pure Brass Cups. Intending purchasers may offer for any quantity. Offers may be sent by registered post so as to reach the undersigned at 1 p.m. on or before Wednesday the 29th July—1925 or may be delivered personally to the undersigned on or before that date; every offer must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., the balance must be paid immediately after the offer is accepted. Intending purchasers will have to make a declaration that he or they will not store or deal in the said brass scrap within the limits of the Poona City and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments. Samples can be obtained from the undersigned.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
94, Main Street, Camp Poona.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ETC. THE HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

By the order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., Liquidators for the Hind Button Factory and Metal Works, Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1925, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above Factory, situate near Crescent Mills, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, the following:—Office writing tables, chairs, cupboards, partition, safe, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable immoveable property, situate at 2nd Bhoiwada Street Bhuleshwar, out of Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of July, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises by order of Sha Gulabchand Amichand and others the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangaldas Lalbhai Damania, the mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagees under mortgage dated 9th March, 1922.

All that piece of parcel of Fazendari land together with dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement about 157/2/9 square yards situate at 2nd Bhoiwada, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's New Survey No. 573 and assessed under Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5332, Street No. 45, 47 and 49.

Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Unwalla Feerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office, Prince Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE' CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
For three days only
WEDNESDAY, 15th to FRIDAY 17th
PATHE PRESENTS
An all Comedy Programme.
Starring
ARTHUR STONE
in
"SHOULD LANDLORDS LIVE"
BEN TURPIN
in
"ASLEEP AT THE SWITCH"
BILLY BEWAN
in
"ONE SPOOKY NIGHT"
SNUB POLLARD
in
"COURTSHIP OF MILES SANDWICH"
All perfectly new Comedies of two reels each
NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE.
"Guaranteed to make you laugh Or your money back."
Daily 6, 8 and 10 p. m,
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Present To-Night and during this Week
KOHINOOR'S SUPER PRODUCTION
THE PRINCE ASCETIC
OR
RAJ YOGI
A SEVEN REEL DRAMA
Displaying the Tyrannies of a Heartless Step Mother and a true example of the "Universal Truth" Man Proposes and God Disposes.
Please note the Timing. Sat. and Sun., Bank Holiday:—
5 Shows: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.
Week days:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M,

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"SHREE"
BY MR. N. G. KAMATNURKAR
Under Public Patronage
Lalitkaladarsha
SANGIT MANDALI
Bombay Theatre—Grant Road.
Wednesday 15th July 8-30 P. M. (S. T.)
MUKANAYAK.
Booking at the Theatre from 8 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 8 P. M.
Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the proprietor Carlton Hotel, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 21st and WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instants at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction, at the Carlton Hotel premises Outram Road, Hornby Road, Fort, the whole of the hotel furniture comprising drawing room suites, reclining sofas, glass and crockeryware, one semi-grand piano, Chesterfield sofas, cabinets, electric table fans, wooden and iron cots, dressing wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, marble top round tables, side boards, large stove, meat safes, filters, chairs, coaches, writing tables, small and large dining tables and chairs, billiard, tables, billiard benches, almirahs, chest of drawers towel horses, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA Sandhurst Road 5-30, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 Daily. Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3-30. p.m.
Prices :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 including Tax.
5 TOM MIX — TOM MIX 5
IN
REELS **"A RIDIN' ROMEO"** REELS
Its appeal is universal. All sorts and conditions of men and women will enjoy it.
SEE:— Full speed riding of Tom Mix on his favourite Tony.
Also Fox 2 Reels Comedy "THE PIPER" and Charlie Chaplin Comedy in 2 Reels "ONE A.M." Enjoy this whole Week.
FOX ENTERTAINMENTS.

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ
will stage on
WEDNESDAY, 15th July, 9 p. m.
SANSHAYA KALLOL
(Mr. Raghuvir Sawkar as "Revati")
At the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS
THIS WEEK
Indian Pictures Corporation's Film
SHRI VATSA CHINTA.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 13.

The depression has moved from Central Provinces to the neighbourhood of Jhansi and is now weakening. It has caused very heavy rain locally in Gujarat and has strengthened the monsoon on the West Coast.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India West, West Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal, Sind, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Coorg.

A few fall shave also occured in Orissa, Bihar, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, North-east Balluchistan and South-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu five inches; Akyab four; Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji and Chittagong two; Cox's Bazaar three; Dinajpur two, Noakhali and Jalpaiguiri one; Purnea one and a half; Massoorree three; Dalhousie one and a half; Fort Sandeman, Kotah and Udaipur one; Mount Abu five; Ahmedabad eight, Neemuch two; Jubbulpore one; Pachmarhi one and a half; Bombay one; Ratnagiri three; Karwar two; Mangalore five; Calicut one; Belgaum six and Mercara four.

Forecast:—Increase in United Provinces and Northeast Rajputana.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 14th July. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to. 14th July. 1923	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 93	31 64	36 24	20 64
Fort	0 90	33 72	35 36	22 53
Esplanade		..		..
J. J. Hospital	0 72	33 29	30 78	24 85
Cumbala Hill	..	..	..	..
Kemp & Cy.				
Bom. Vety. Col	..	..	..	..
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, July 13.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg Fahr inches.	29.550
Temperature of Air ..	81.6 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.7
Dew Point	75 9
Relative humidity of Air ..	83 70
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do. do. ..	79.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind from mid night to midnight ..	334 miles
Fall of Rain	0.34 inches
Total fall during month ..	3.09 "
Do, do year.. ..	31.78 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m, of 14th July ..	0.62 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Jul	ft in	h. m.	Jun.	ft in	h. m.
Tue	14	6 22	25 1	14	12 13	18 0
		18 7	25 5		18 8	20 0
W	15	7 51	25 4	15	0 56	18 2
		19 20	25 1		13 34	20 9
Th	16	8 18	25 9	16	1 50	18 1
		20 22	24 9		14 41	21 2
Fri	17	9 50	26 6	17	2 36	17 6
		21 15	25 10		15 32	20 8
Sat	18	16 3	6 59	18	17 8	13 0
		19 2	20 10		20 6	1 50
Sun	19	11 4	27 6	19	3 54	16 9
		22 35	25 6		16 52	19 9
M	20	11 35	18 1	20	4 27	16 6
		23 12	25 9		17 25	19 5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Tuesday, the 14th July 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the eastern districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the east of the province. Day temperature was below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and higher at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the western districts. Maximum temperature was below normal at Jhansi; elsewhere temperature was almost as usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.23" of rain, Kotah 0.90" and Mount Abu 4.95". Skies are clear over upper Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in defect in the former area and in excess locally in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal locally in east Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual at Jacobabad only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot has had 0.15" of rain, Veraval 0.58", Bhavnagar-Para 0.37", Surat 0.40", Ahmedabad 7.75", Deesa 0.27", Neemuch 1.85", and Indore 0.20". Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in Central India West and Gujarat, and locally in Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 1.20" of rain, Sangor 0.20", Hoshangabad 0.36", Khandwa 0.52", Akola 0.19" and Chanda 0.15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the northern districts. Day temperature was below normal in the south and the west of the province; night temperature was almost as usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.93" of rain, Ratnagiri 2.80", Marmagao 0.73" and Karwar 1.77". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.1 deg. (1 deg. below normal) and the lowest 78.0 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.39" of rain, Sholapur 0.24", Belgaum 5.61" and Nizamabad 0.55". Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was lower than usual in the north of the division; night temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression from the Bay lies to-day over the west United Provinces. It has caused fairly widespread and locally heavy rain over a large area in its south. Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan, and Malabar, and local in Hyderabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and southeast Madras. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 4.97", Calicut 1.14", Cochin 0.21", Trivandrum 0.10" and Coimbatore 0.54".

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in Rajputana.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 13th July 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay depression lies this morning over the north of the Central Provinces. Heavy rain has fallen in the Central Provinces and the monsoon continues active in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the west United Provinces, the north-west Frontier Province, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Tavoy two inches: Moulmein three; Bassein one and a half; Diamond Island five; Bhamo, Dibrugarh two; Sibsagar one and a half; Dhubri, Silchar one; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one; Meerut two; Parachinar three-quarters; Udaipur two; Seoni three; Pachmarhi four; Hanamkonda one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 14TH OF JULY 1925.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	0.19	0.21	—0.12	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	0.91	1.42	—0.60	7.20
Rawalpindi	0.20	10.57	5.09	+5.48	34.77
Lahore	..	5.20	4.15	+1.05	19.62
Hissar	..	5.20	3.27	+1.93	14.47
Ambala	..	12.49	7.32	+5.17	30.49
Delhi	..	7.97	6.97	+1.00	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	..	15.26	6.73	+8.62	26.90
Mainpuri	0.03	13.95	5.95	+8.00	27.07
Jhansi	0.08	14.75	9.95	+4.80	36.17
Cawnpore	..	11.80	6.87	+4.93	35.92
Allahabad	0.08	19.90	9.77	+10.13	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	..	1.39	0.54	+0.85	5.68
Karachi	..	1.59	2.03	—0.44	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	..	3.91	2.84	+1.07	11.79
Ajmer	0.23	2.94	5.47	—2.53	20.65
Jaipur	0.07	5.38	6.05	—0.68	24.21
Kotah	0.90	8.39	8.48	+0.61	28.25
Mount Abu	4.95	16.49	13.59	+2.90	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	..				14.39
Dwarka	..				13.52
Veraval	0.58	13.88	5.70	+7.18	18.80
Rajkot	0.15	6.00	9.28	—2.08	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0.37	12.05	7.05	+5.00	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat	0.40	18.20	16.04	+2.16	40.97
Ahmedabad	7.75	16.83	9.07	+7.76	28.83
Deesa	0.27	8.26	5.77	+2.49	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	1.85	9.11	7.85	+1.26	29.19
Indore	0.20	7.67	10.11	—2.44	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	1.20	25.25	14.91	+1035	55.11
Saugor	0.20	20.82	12.49	+8.33	44.95
Hoshangabad	0.36	13.44	12.20	+1.24	48.83
Khandwa	0.52	6.72	9.17	—2.45	29.63
Akola	0.19	6.24	9.33	—3.09	31.35
Amraoti	0.02	9.44	10.71	—1.27	33.05
Nagpur	0.02	16.90	15.37	+1.53	48.97
Chanda	0.15	11.44	14.71	—3.27	51.90
Raipur	0.02	25.56	14.79	+1080	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.93	31.64	31.43	+0.21	70.63
Ratnagiri	2.80	34.55	4.86	+1041	99.93
Mormugao	0.73	37.82	45.03	—7.21	94.93
Karwar	1.77	?	56.40	?	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	0.38	6.48	6.51	—0.03	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.08	4.69	6.50	—1.81	22.33
Poona	0.39	5.05	7.75	—2.70	27.11
Sholapur	0.24	4.62	6.62	—2.00	28.45
Bijapur	..	0.64	4.34	—3.70	20.90
Belgaum	5.61	18.23	14.82	+3.41	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.07	4.78	7.87	—3.09	27.53
Nizamabad Indu	0.55	6.82	9.38	—2.56	40.08
Hyderabad	..	3.40	7.23	—3.77	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	4.97	53.03	35.77	—2.74	126.68
Calicut	1.14	38.88	48.43	—8.56	117.16
Cochin	0.21	30.81	39.87	—9.06	114.51
Trivandrum	0.10	9.13	17.09	—7.96	64.5.
Ceylon—Colombo	—	12.18	10.64	+1.54	84.10
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Maanlipatam	..	5.39	7.41	—2.02	41.59
Bellary	..	0.28	4.00	—3.72	20.81
Cuddapah	..	1.54	4.81	—3.27	31.23
Madras	0.07	0.90	3.51	—2.55	50.74
Bangalore	..	2.07	4.90	—2.83	35.37
Coimbatore	0.54	1.73	2.31	—0.58	28.26
Trichinopoly	..	3.66	2.04	+1.62	33.18
Negapatam	0.08	0.86	2.13	—1.27	64.98

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN., LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.
Bombay, July 14.

	1924-25	1923-24	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 10th July to 13th July, 1925 ..	15715	4620	+11095
Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 13th July, 1925	3482684	3237571	+245113
Shipments for the bi-week from 10th July to 13th July, 1925.—			
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..
Continent	4131	..	+4131
China, Japan and Coast Ports	53432	..	+53432
Total	57563	..	+57563
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1924 to 13th July 1925			
Europe:—			
United Kingdom	64455	148259	—83854
Continent ..	582654	916920	—334266
China	333490	234366	+101124
Japan	1539270	1233760	+305510
Coast Ports ..	30824 x	50189	—19369
Total	2555689	2583484	—27805
Afloat in harbour:—			
Europe ..	7867	6400	+1467
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	36937	11250	+25387

xIncluding 9679 bales for U. S. of America

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/16 1/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 745
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 109.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 159.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 212
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 103.30.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 104.00.
London—Rome Liras 130.00.
London—Berlin Marks, 20.40.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady but dull market.
Quiet market.

London, July 13.
Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-10½ steady.
Bar Silver 32 1/16 quiet.

London, July 13.
Rentes 3 per cent. 42½.
Bar Silver (Spot) 32 1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence 32 1/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet and business small.
Interest day to day loans 3 5/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London. July 13.

Stockholm	1809
Christiania	2843
Amsterdam	1213
Switzerland	2504

London. July 13.
Exchange on London in Paris (closed).
Exchange on London in Germany 1316.
Exchange on London in Italy 12978.
New York, July 13.
Demand Bills 48568.

DISCOUNTS.

London. July 13.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 13/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 14.
Three months 4-9/16½ per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.
Money one month 2½ per cent.
Money three months 2½ per cent.
Money six months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

STOCKS, ETC.

London. July 13.
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 +1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 1/4 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £100 unchanged.
Conversion Loan £76 11/16 +1/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. £105 1/2 +1/4.
Consols 2½ per cent £56 1/2 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/4 —1/2.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 1/4 +1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 14.
Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/6/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/6/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 21/4/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 72/5.
Bar silver 1st settlement. Rs. 72/6.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 72/3.

London, July 13.
Bar gold ready, s. 84 10½.
Silver ready, d. 32-1.
Silver forward, d. 32-1
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. China was a seller at higher rate, market closed with buyers satisfied but sellers not pressing.

BULLION.

London, July 13.
Bars bought £613,000, Sovereigns from South Africa £1,000,000.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mass Meeting of Indian Christians to honour Mr. Baptista at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

Public lecture by Prof. P. A. Wadia on "The Implications of Property" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.

Municipal Standing Committee, 1-40 p.m.

Harwood League: Army Details vs. B. B. & C.I.A. Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 16.

Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana "B" vs. Royal Artillery, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 18.

Annual general meeting of B. P. Muslim League, Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6 p.m. Sir Mahomedbhai Hajibhai to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 15, (Wed.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19m.
July 16, (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 17 (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 18 (Sat.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sun.)	6h 11m.	7h.19m.
July 20 (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH

RAOTE.—Damodar Raghoba Raote, Fergusor. Road, Worli late of Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co. Ld., died on Tuesday, 14th inst. at 6-30 p.m aged 68. Funeral Wednesday morning. Deeply mourned.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, Tanu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

2 Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and others places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.—The homeward P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 a.m. on the 13th instant and left there at 2 p.m. the same day.

"KARNATAK SABHA".—An Inaugural Meeting of the Karnatak residents of Bombay will be held on Sunday (26th Instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to consider the formation of "the Karnatak Sabha' in Bombay.

LECTURE BY PROF. P. A. WADIA.—Prof. P. A. Wadia of the Wilson College will deliver a public lecture at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, on "The Implications of Property" to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T..

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are informed that, in persession of the verbal notice given to them in Court by the Clerk of the Crown to attend the Court on Saturday next, they are requested to attend the High Court on Thursday morning the 16th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.).

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.: A meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held today (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Association.

S. S. LEAGUE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.—Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Mr. V. S. Toro, (Deputy Educational Inspector for Visual Instruction for Bombay Presidency) will deliver a lantern lecture for the students of the League's Night High School to-day (Wednesday) at the Damodar Thackersey Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes."

SHETH HAJI B. ALI CONGRATULATED.—A gathering of the Khojas of Bombay was held at the Khoja Isna-ashari Club Chowpatty on Sunday last at 8 p.m., when a large number of friends and acquaintances of Sheth Haji Bachubhai Ali were present to congratulate him on his having made a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Haj Committee by the Government.

BAI BACHUBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai, wife of Shet Kanji Kursondas conducted by the Bombay Social Service League, the total number of patients treated during the month of June last was 1,426, out of which number 657 were women and 769 children, 435 being boys and 334 girls. The average daily attendance of patients was 55.

B. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League will be held on Saturday the 18th instant at the Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpati, (next to Gaiety) at 6 p.m. Sir Mahomedbhai Hajibhai, Kt., will preside The agenda of business will be as follows:—

(1) Resolution Regarding Mr. Das's Bill; (2) Resolution for affiliating the Bombay League to the All-India Muslim League; (3) Any other resolution affecting the constitution of which due notice has been given; (4) Formal business; (5) Any other matter that might be brought before the meeting with the permission of the President.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

GIRGAON MURDER CASE.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

In the case against Keshav Kondiba Devkar who was charged with having committed the murder of one Murlidhar in the Parmanand Wadi at Girgaon, by smashing his head with a curry stone in May last, the jury having returnd a unanimous verdict of guilty against accused, His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A MILKMAN.

RE-TRIAL OF ACCUSED.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, before Mr. Justice Taraporewalla and a special jury, the re-trial commenced of Chuttan Subhanbux a Mahomedan, aged 45, who was charged with having committed murder of a milk-dealer named Amanatulla by stabbing him with a clasp knife on 7th February last. The accused, along with another man, was tried at the last sessions. At that time, the other man was acquitted, but the accused who was declared not guilty by the jury by a majority of 7 to 2 was ordered to be re-tried by the Judge who disagreed with the verdict.

Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the defence.

Mr. M. L. Manekshaw for the Crown stated that the deceased Amanatulla was a dealer in milk and had three shops in different localities in Bombay. He used to attend personally to his shop at Byculla situate in what was known as the Cement Chawl where he resided. The accused also lived in the same chawl on the third floor with a man named Jaman. About 20 days before the murder, one Srinath Ramnarayan, also a milk-dealer came to the deceased and complained to him that the accused had stolen some money from his shop. The deceased, thereupon, sent for Jaman and asked him to warn the accused.

On February 7th, Kasim Ismail, a servant of the deceased closed his shop at Kamatipura at about 9-30 p.m., and went to Byculla Cement Chawl to see his master in connection with the day's account of the shop. The deceased who had just closed his shop asked Kasim to reopen it. Just then the accused came down accompanied by his friends Chaman and Rahimbux, and asked the deceased to order two plates of minced meat from an eating house near by. The deceased refused, whereupon the accused got enraged, drew out a clasp knife and stabbed the deceased on the left side of his chest. Kasim who was in the shop was frightened out of his wits and ran into the chawl. The accused then again stabbed the deceased on the left hand, and absconded with his friends. The deceased collapsed on the spot and died while he was being taken to the hospital by a constable. The accused was arrested the same night.

The case is proceeding.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HOW TO STOP DANGEROUS MOTOR DRIVING.

The King-Emperor vs Basappa Rachappa Hundekor and others.

(Before Justices Fawcett and Madgaoker.

This was a reference by the District Magistrate of Khandesh.

The facts material to the case have been fully given in Their Lordships' judgment:—

"In this case the District Magistrate has moved this Court to enhance the sentences of fine passed on 4 accused persons who were motor-drivers and were convicted of the offence of dangerous driving under Section 5 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act VIII of 1914. Each of them was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25. This Court, however, has only issued notice for enhancement of sentence in the case of accused No. 1 Basappa Rachappa.

The main facts are these:—Basappa was driving a motor-car which takes passengers between Bagalkot and Hougal and the other accused were each driving a similar motor vehicle. The Magistrate held that they were in fact racing, while they were driving along the road; and the car driven by the accused No. 1 Basappa knocked down a man who sustained injuries to his legs and had to be treated in hospital for some time in consequence. There seems no doubt upon the evidence that the convictions of the 4 accused, or at any rate that of accused No. 1, with whom alone we are concerned is justified. But the maximum penalty provided for the offence is a fine of Rs. 500, and the general rule is that the fine imposed on an accused person should not be excessive, having regard to his pecuniary means. In the present case there is nothing to suggest that accused No. 1 was a person of such means, as would make it appropriate to impose a fine of (say) Rs. 100 such as was suggested by the Government Pleader. In my opinion the best way to stop dangerous driving of the kind in question is for the Court, on conviction of the offender, to exercise its powers under sub-section (2) of Section 18 under which such Court "shall cause particulars of the conviction "to be endorsed" on any license held by the accused, and may (1) cancel or suspend that license, or even (2) declare the accused disqualified for obtaining a license either permanently or for such period as it thinks fit. That is a very substantial power, the exercise of which will have a very deterrent effect especially in the case of persons like the accused who earn their livelihood by driving motor vehicles. In the present case the learned Magistrate has not complied with the direction contained in this sub-section that he should endorse particulars of the conviction upon the accused's license. At any rate there is nothing in the record which shows that that was done or directed to be done. We think that the accused, who is said to be still driving motor-cars, should be ordered to surrender his license to the Magistrate in order that the necessary particulars may be endorsed thereon. It would have been, I think, appropriate if the Magistrate had suspended the accused's license for, say, six months having regard to the fact that he was driving the car which knocked over the injured man. But as the offence took place in July 1924 and the period for which the accused's license was then in force has probably expired, we do not think that we can appropriately pass an order of suspension or cancellation. The order of endorsement will, we think, be a sufficient enhancement of sentence in the circumstances of the case.

COSTS OF ELECTION SUIT.

APPLICATION TO STAY TAXATION.

Before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah.

Jafferbhoy Abdullabhai Lalji ..... Applicant.

vs.

Mahomedbhai Allabux ..... Respondent.

In the above matter: Mr. S. A. Mulla instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla appeared before Mr. Lallubhai Shah and applied for a rule nisi ordering the Taxing officer of the Bombay High Court Mr. E. W. Gellet not to proceed with the taxation of the bill of costs of one Allabux and for an order not to issue his allocator in respect thereof.

The circumstances out of which the application rose were as follows:—

Mr. Jafferbhai Asadullabhai Lalji was a candidate for the Mahomedan Urban constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council. At the said election Manomedally Allabux was also a candidate. At the election which was held on 5th November 1923 Jafferbhai and Hussainbhai Rahimtulla were returned as duly elected. Mr. Allabux presented an election petition to the Governor of Bombay on the ground that Jafferbhai was guilty of corrupt practices within the meaning of the Bombay Electoral Rules.

On this petition the Governor appointed Mr. Chamier, Bar-at-Law, Mr. K. M. Jhavery and Mr. K. H. Kelkar as Commissioners for the trial of the petition who held that Mr. Jafferbhai was not duly elected.

On receipt of this report the Governor declared Jafferbhai's election void. This order was published as a notification in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary on 17th April 1924.

The Commissioners also recommended that Allabux should be liable in the first instance to the Government for the cost of setting up the commission and that Jafferbhai should pay to Allabux the said costs and the taxed costs of the petition and the trial. They also directed Allabux to pay to Jafferbhai some of the costs on the charges which Allabux had failed to substantiate.

On this the attorneys of Allabux sent for the approval of Jafferbhai's attorneys a draft order directing the Taxing Master of the High Court to tax the costs as on the Original Side. On Jafferbhai's attorney refusing to approve of that order, Allabux made an application to the Chamber Judge in the High Court for a similar order on the Taxing Master. The Chamber Judge dismissed the application on the ground that he had no jurisdiction. Subsequently a notification appeared in the Bombay Government Gazette of 6th November 1924 to the effect that the Governor was directed under the Bombay Electoral Rules that the costs of the petition should be paid as recommended by the Commissioners. Subsequently the Governor-in-Council passed a resolution appointing the Taxing Master to tax Allabux's Bill of cost. On this Allabux's attorneys lodged in the office of the Taxing Master their Bill of costs for taxation, and on the Taxing Master issuing a warrant for the taxation Jafferbhai's attorneys appeared before him and raised a preliminary objection that the resolution was *ultra vires* and that he had no right to tax the bill. On that objection being overruled, the attorneys for Jafferbhai appeared before the Taxing Master under protest. The Taxing Master having taxed the bill, Jafferbhai's attorneys applied for review of the taxation under protest.

It was contended for Jafferbhai that it was for the commissioners to ascertain the total costs and that they had no jurisdiction to recommend that he should be made to pay the taxed costs, thus leaving the taxing of the cost to others. It was also contended that the orders of the Governor and the appointment of the Taxing Master to tax the costs in the matter were *ultra vires*. Under the circumstances it was submitted that the Taxing Master should be prevented from taxing the bill, and from issuing his allocatur as to that bill.

After hearing Counsel, his Lordship granted the rule.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

TUESDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+34

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated :

Tuesday's opening rate.	— 3
Tuesday's closing rate.	+ 34
Liverpool opening	+ 11
Liverpool closing	+ 10

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF THEFT OF SILVER BAR.

Deputy Inspector Malpas put up Munnu Swami before Mr. S. S. Raugnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of theft of silver bars valued at Rs. 3,000.

The facts of the case were that on June 8 a clerk of Messrs. Jeena and Co clearing and forwarding agents was supervising the unloading of silver bars from a cart behind the Yokohama Bank. There was a crowd gathered round and among whom was the accused. One of the peons noticed something hidden under the coat of the accused and asked him what he was carrying. The accused said that he was carrying some important documents and he was covering them with his coat as it was raining. But on a search being made the bar was discovered and he was handed over to the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused but deferred passing sentence as the accused's antecedents were not known.

UNLICENSED POSSESSION OF OPIUM

Excise Inspector N. C. Cama placed Hafialli Abdul Rehman before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazgaon on a charge of possessing 200 grains of cocaine without a licence.

The facts of the case were that Excise Inspector Cama on receipt of certain information raided a house in 11th Kamatipura where the accused was putting up. As Mr. Cama was entering the house one of the accused's accomplices warned the accused to escape, but as the accused tried to rush out of the room, he was arrested by Mr. Cama. On a search being made of the room 10 bundles of cocaine weighing 200 grains were found concealed in a pillow.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy.

His Worship in view of the fact that it was the accused's first offence, sentenced him to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DISREGARDING POLICE SIGNLAS.

Mr. S. A. Narielwalla, was fined two rupees by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate for disregarding police signals.

Police constable No. 2271T deposed that he was on points duty at the junction of Wodehouse Bridge and Band Stand on June 18. He had closed the traffic coming from Cuffe Parade and held out his hand. But the accused inspite of the signal drove on his car. The policeman asked the accused to stop but he did not do so. The policeman took down the number of the accused's car 28315 and had a summons issued against him.

Mr. Agaskar, pleader who appeared for the accused said that as it was such a long time ago, the accused could not recall the incident and could not say whether he disregarded the signal or not.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 2 observed that he did not understand the mentality of persons like the accused and sooner the people of his type disabused their minds of false notions the better for them.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD BARS.

Mr. Y. N. Joshi of the Railway police charged Ramdu Venketappa Mudiliar a Madrasi before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold bars weighing 811 tolas valued at Rs. 19,000 belonging to Hanmant Pundlik a gold and silver merchant of Hubli.

It appears that the complainant had deputed his agent Pursaram Kasinath to purchase gold from Bombay Pursaram purchased the gold and packed the gold bars in a leather hand bag. At about 2 p.m. on the 8th instant he went to the Victoria Terminus. He kept the hand bag in charge of a porter and went to pay some booking charges. On turning back he found the bag missing and raised an alarm. A policeman on duty near the third class booking office arrested the accused along with the bag.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that it was at the instance of the policeman that he picked up the bag He was hesitating to do so. But the policeman asked him to carry it for him. As he was carrying the bag followed by the policeman complainant identified the bag as belonging to him whereupon the policeman pointing to the accused said that this Madrasi was the thief.

The case was postponed to July 22 for tracing the antecedents of the accused.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, warned and discharged R. H. Mehta for driving his car with one lamp on the night of June 15.

Sub-Inspector Tavde said that on the night in question he was on rounds when he saw the accused driving his car along Cruikshank Road with one lamp. He asked the accused to stop the car and have the lamp lighted.

The accused expressed regret and said that he did not know that the lamp was out and as soon as the police officer brought it to his notice, he lighted the lamp.

Official and Personal.

Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner to Railways, had a conference with the Madras Chamber of Commerce.—A. P.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Aiyangar, A. Rangaswami Iyyangar and Andinarayana Chettiar left Madras on the 13th instant for Calcutta to attend the meeting of the Swarajya Party on the 16th instant.—A. P.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SECOND DIVISION FOOTBALL.

COLABA UNITED WIN.

In a second division fixture last evening on the Co-operage between the Colaba United and the Y.M.C.A. the former managed to win by three goals to one. Perhaps the United were highly satisfied with their win but to any unbiased spectator their tactics were not to be commended. For some time past this team has enjoyed the sympathy of a large following and this has served to bring out their worst traits. On careful scrutiny they are seen to be exceedingly clever in the use of their elbows and also in the gentle art of ankle-tapping; so clever, indeed, that it escapes the notice of the referee. When, therefore exasperated opponents resort to a little retaliation, they are pulled up and made to appear the chief offenders. In this match, one of the United was distinctly heard to tell another not to play the ball but to kick the opposing player. This is the very limit and if the United forget themselves so far, the W. I. F. A. should take action in such a manner as to compel these men to play football in their true environment, and not where they have been exalted.

According to the play the United were the faster men, but they had to thank the Young Men's goalie chiefly for their victory. When is the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. team going to decide upon a definite team? It is really ridiculous shuffling about players and finding so-called cracks, and hardly fair upon those who turn out to witness the games. More than once Ernst has shown the public that he was the mainstay of the team, and yet in this match, when he was just recovering from the effects of malaria, he was pushed out to the extreme position on the left, while his wonted place was filled by a player who had apparently not filled such a one before. The first occasion when these two teams met, Ernst was solely instrumental in his side winning, and had he been in his right place, there is no doubt that he would have repeated the performance as all three goals could have been averted by a man of experience.

The United led at half time by two goals, after which the Young Men scored one through Baggri. The equaliser would have come soon after had Eswain and Riley not thrown away certain chances. Before the end the United added a third goal.

Colaba United:—Kaliyee; Gani and Balamna; Dadu, Mohmad and Adam; Ramchander, Ramji, Vishwanath, Ramkrishna and Krishna.

Y.M.C.A. "B":—Ross; Lynn and Mahar Hodgkinson, Hudson and Turner; Spilling, Baggri, Eswam, Riley and Ernst.

Referee, Sgt. Lowe.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, July 13.

The following are the closing scores in cricket matches that began on Saturday:

Surrey vs. Lancashire:—Surrey 216. Lancashire 189, (Hallows 64, Shepherd four for 37). Surrey 194, (Shepherd 51 Tyldesley four for 39). Lancashire 36 for four.

Kent vs. Yorkshire:—Yorkshire 196, Kent 259 (Woolley 81, Hubble 66, Waddington six for 90) Yorkshire 169 for two (Sutcliffe 72).

Warwickshire vs. Hampshire.—Warwickshire 325, Hampshire 144 (Howell nine for 32). Warwick 316 for three (Parsons 67, Calthorpe 72, Quaife 60, Bates 67 both not out).

Worcestershire vs. Northamptonshire:—Worcester 149, Northamptonshire 170, (Root six for 50). Worcestershire 321. (M. Foster 150, Rogers 50, not out, Clarke six for 77), Northamptonshire 60 for three.

Sussex vs. Notts:—Notts 355, Sussex 278, (Tate 114), Notts 290, for three, (George Gunn 78, Walker 50, Carr 118 not out).

Glamorgan vs. Essex:—Essex 352. Glamorgan 280, (Eastman four for 30). Essex 112 for nine.

Leicestershire vs. Derbyshire.—Leicestershire 327, (Coulson 80, Bestwick four for 54). Derbyshire 150, (Astill three for nine.) Leicestershire 100 for seven.

PHILADELPHIA CUP.

LONDON, July 13.

Beresford, winner of the Diamond Sculls, has retained the Philadelphia Cup defeating Hoover by three lengths in one and a quarter mile course from Putney Bridge to Harrod's wharf. Time:—6m. 46s.

The banks were lined with spectators, recalling the boatrace scenes. Beresford led throughout. The American appeared to 'crock' half-way and bumped into Beresford. Both stopped and then sculled on, the American availing himself of the spurt in the end.—Reuter.

EASTBOURNE TENNIS.

LONDON, July 13.

Wheatley was feeble and Godfree almost played the Frenchmen alone. Brugnon was the best of the four. The Britishers frequently served double faults and gave only fleeting glimpses of brilliance at the net.—Reuter.

HOCKEY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, July 13.

The third match in the second round of the Madras Hockey Tournament was played this evening at Chepauk between the Madras Cricket Club (Cup-holders) and the Y. M. I. A. The crowd was one of the biggest seen at Chepauk. Just before the commencement of the game there was a heavy downpour of rain which made the ground wet and heavy. The game was consequently slow and eventually ended in a win for the Madras Cricket Club by six goals to nil.

BOMBAY POST TRUST.

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held yesterday afternoon, one of the items which came up for discussion was the following motion by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna:—

"Government be informed that the Trustees are of opinion that whenever possible the permanent appointment of the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust should be filled by an Engineer preferably with experience of Port Trust."

As Mr. Neilson did not think he should preside at a meeting when reference may be made to him, Sir Lawless Hepper took the chair.

Mr. Clayton moved an amendment that Mr. Neilson be appointed chairman.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas put forward the views of the representatives of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and said that if Mr. Sethna's proposition was pushed forward they would oppose it but they would not vote for or against the amendment of Mr. Clayton.

Mr. Grantham supported the amendment.

Sir Lawless Hepper on being asked by Mr. Sethna said he would support the amendment.

On the amendment being put to vote, twelve members voted for it, the members of the Indian Chamber refraining from voting.

The amendment was declared carried and was subsequently adopted as a substantive proposition.

I. C. S. RECRUITING.

BIRKENHEAD'S SUCCESS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Whilst politicians in India have been wasting their time, energy and country's opportunity in party quarrels, squabbles, and satires Lords Birkenhead, Meston and Sandhurst have stolen a march over them; and have succeeded in securing a large number of British candidates for the I. C. S. Will the Indian political leaders rise to the height of the occasion, and make a united effort to save their own Motherland from further invasion, exploitation and ruination? May Heaven befriend them!

PATHE'S NEW VENTURE.

Pathe Cinema is embarking on a new venture in offering its patrons an All Comedy Programme which will run from Wednesday 15th instant to 17th instant.

It will be remembered that last week suggestions were invited from Cine-goers as to the sort of the programme they would like. It is the opinion of the people who go to the pictures that count and it is with the idea of gauging the public taste that the management has introduced this innovation.

Picure-goers will be pleased to know that the projected programme will be comprised of short comedies of 2 reels, each featuring some of the cleverest comedians in film-dom. Mathotia comedy, straight comedy and grotesque comedy—all are represented. We can all do with a laugh in these dreary days and that there are coming plenty of smiles, chuckles and laughter for film fans in the next few days we have no doubt. Pathes are to be congratulated for providing their patrons with so delightful a form of entertainment.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLES.

A meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association was held on Thursday last when Mr. Vaze, of Nasik read an interesting paper on the "Construction of Hindu Temples." Mr. C. Batley presided. Mr. Vaze dealt at first with the symbolism of the Hindu temples. He explained with the diagrams he had specially prepared for the purpose. He then showed how the attributes conceived by the Hindu of the deities were represented by the conventional symbolism of the temples. He then classified and explained the different parts of the temples. He divided them into Gabhara, the Hara, The Mandap, Yadnashalla, Guha. He explained at some length the preparation of the images and described their Abhanga, Samabhanga and Tribhang attitudes. He concluded with the ennumeration of the precautions taken in ancient times for the lay out of the cities for the selection of sites and soils and for the selection of the right building materials.

The meeting terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer.

I. F. A. SHIELD MATCH.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

Three matches were played to-day in the first round of the I. F. A. Shield tournament. Results:—

Durhams beat Royal West Kents by six goals to nil.

Wari beat Gurkha Rifles by four goals to nil.

Black Watch beat Bhowanipore by two goals to nil.—A. P.

SNOOKER IN BOMBAY.

CAFE AT WATSON'S.

Last night a very large number of people, both European and Indian, were attracted to Watson's restaurant, which under new and efficient management, was a revelation as a "Cafe". The London Quartette Band the first of its kind in India, played during the evening. Tonight (Wednesday) at 9 o'clock, the return championship "Snooker" will be played between Mr. Navin and Mr. Banvero for a cup presented by Jewellers Ltd.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1925.

THE APOSTLE OF AGRICULTURE!

As a pure prop against severe condemnation of British policy both in political and in economic spheres the Secretary of State has advanced the claims of agriculture and of the millions who have not, under the Montagu reforms, been granted the valuable privilege of franchise. With the political aspect of this move we are not concerned at the moment But it is necessary to expose the insincerity involved in the professions of solicitude for the agriculturist, which appear with surprising suddenness to have come to the lips of those that have no reply to the just indictment of the economic consequences of British administration in India. That the poverty of this country is crushing has been admitted on all hands. Every visitor has remarked on it, every critic has commented upon it and even the Government in their reports have not escaped the necessity of dwelling on the limited resources of the peasant. The presence of the absolute margin of existence has actually evoked in the last official moral and material report a fantastic defence, of which we find a faint echo in the speech of Lord Birkenhead. The defence is that the poverty is due to social causes, to parcelling out of the holdings and to inefficient methods of cultivation. As a case of *suppressio veri* this colossal misrepresentation would be hard to beat. No account is taken of the true causes of India's poverty, which have their root in deliberate Government policy. The system of forest administration has deprived the cultivator of the free fuel on which he reckoned at one time. The grazing laws have made it a penal offence to rear animals on fodder on public and open ground. The settlement officers had their work clearly cut out and it has been remarked over and over again by friends and critics alike of British administration that the promotions of settlement offices depended on the results which they secured in increased revenue and for which they offered some kind of justification on paper. The money that should go to the cultivator is being intercepted by high freights, which serve to support twenty thousand non-Indian officials as railway overlords at a standard beyond the dreams of any one of the soil. The money that should reach his hands has been further reduced by an artificial system of exchange which depresses the value of his produce and compels him to sell cheaper for the benefit of those who purchase his produce. His poverty has been made an excuse for his backwardness and his backwardness has been made an excuse for keeping him in the perpetual political bondage and in mental darkness. The Agricultural Departments, which have been created, have led here and there, on account of the exceptional energy of a particular official to some improvement which was possible, but have, on the whole, been asylums for safe jobs for men rejected from other active pursuits.

On the possibility of increasing the agricultural produce of the country in order to add to the prosperity of the country, the Indian demand has been hitherto ridiculed. When Sir M. Visvesvaraya in his book "Reconstructing India" pointed out that this had been attempted in other parts in India and had been found fruitful, the reception to his ideas in authoritative quarters was very cold, because they involved a reflection on the apathy hitherto in vogue. Even the simple demand for the stoppage of export of all manure materials from India has not been upheld. The new-born concern of the Government for the poverty of the country is little else than a desire to deflect the agitation which has been carried on for economic investigation, for estimating the standard of life and ascertaining the capacity to bear the burden which has been put by the State for its public expenditure on the shoulders of those who can least afford to bear it. Lord Birkenhead rejoiced that the financial clouds and budget deficits had disappeared on account of the new taxation. But, does he realise that the new taxation is crushing the life out of the very population for whom he professes to have great solicitude? Has he or his henchmen in India ever calculated whether the people can bear the burden of additional taxes? Lord Birkenhead referred to the splendid army in India. Has he realised that the splendid army is maintained out of the money that should have gone for educating and for clothing the poor population of the country? The lack of physical stamina of the people is remarked upon only when some catastrophe like famine overtakes a district. Otherwise the Government do not seem to note it or care about it. The average expectation of life of an Indian is very low in comparison with that of people in any other country and mortality,—particularly amongst infants, but generally amongst all classes,—is on a scale which is appalling. The wastage of human life, of human efforts, of human aspirations in this country is enough to create disgust and shame in the mind of any honest man, but from London comes a voice,—the voice of the man whom destiny has placed in a high position, who, while he can do good, will not. This voice declares in a note of self-approbation that all is right in India, that this country is prosperous, it will be more prosperous hereafter, that the men, who agitate, are merely a microscopic minority of politically-minded persons. He does not realise that the men, who agitate for the improvement in the condition of the masses, are men who are fired with patriotism and humanity and for whom, the realisation of human suffering and of the backwardness of their countrymen has made the task of reform a sacred obligation. Lord Birkenhead spoke of India's agricultural improvement as he might speak of a plantation controlled from London and of the infinite capacity for improving the gross produce without any reference to the human factor behind it. To every Indian it is the human factor which matters. To reduce political agitation merely to the common factor of temperament, or to constitutional notions imported from the west or irreconcilable race hatred is to mislead the conditions. Many men in hundreds of places in India have suggested various methods, which will bring about improvement in the economic conditions of their fellow countrymen. They have at present not the means of securing approval for their methods in official quarters. They are ridiculed and discouraged. They are branded as a hostile element likely to disturb the even tenor of revenue administration. Has Lord Birkenhead ever read the report of the Irrigation Commission which sat in India? Is he aware that portions of evidence bearing on the conditions of the country and of the agriculturists have been actually suppressed and have never been published? Famine administration and Famine Commission reports have made various suggestions for ameliorating the conditions of the peasantry but these suggestions have been shelved in favour of the claim for increased salaries for the services and for increasing expenditure on an expensive army.

Lord Birkenhead's emphasis on agriculture appears to be a mere political move in order to divert attention from the neglect by the Government of India of trade and industry. Industry as a means of occupation for a large number of men in technical and skilled pursuits is an effective means of increasing production and of giving employment to large number of men released from land. The pressure on land of men who lose their employment *en masse* at the advent of famine, is great and alternative employment cannot be found for them except in industry. Industry interferes with England's market. England is obviously determined—that seems to be the burden of Lord Birkenhead's speech—to hold India as a market at the point of the sword, for the products of her own factories even against the nascent enterprise of the country,—enterprise, which bears willingly the many burdens which have been imposed upon it for contributing to the State revenue. There is a school in England which considers that the progress of education in India was a wrong move, that the growth of industry in India is also a wrong move and will ultimately result in the loss of India. Lord Birkenhead evidently shares the petty-minded notions of this school.

SHORT-TIME OR REDUCED WAGES?

To-morrow the Labour leaders will meet the Millowners' Association again and acquaint them with the views of the workers regarding the proposed reduction of wages. The Labour leaders have been busy throughout the week trying to ascertain the views of the workers and, considering the unorganised state of the latter, their task, it will readily be recognised, is both onerous and unenviable. On the one hand, there are the mill-owners, who seem to be bent on carrying into effect the reduction of wages; on the other hand, there are the workers who rather than submit to such reduction seem equally bent on going on strike and thus bear much heavier sacrifices than a reduction of wages will entail. A decision on the part of the workers to strike work will be deplorable from every point of view, not least from that of the workers themselves. We, of course, leave out of account the callous view which is attributed to some mill-owners that they would be happy if the mills remained closed for several weeks and involved immense suffering and starvation to thousands of mill-workers and their families. But unwise as a strike would be, it is hard not to sympathise with the workers whose case against the reduction of wages is strong, especially as they are prepared to bear their share of sacrifice necessary to meet the present difficulties of the industry by accepting short-time. On the other hand, while it is universally acknowledged that the millowners have had to face and are facing a grave situation the fact cannot, unfortunately, be overlooked that that situation is, to no small extent, one of their own creation—apart, of course, from the inaction of the Government who are the chief offenders. In their first notice to the workers the millowners had stated that if the situation did not improve they would consider the possibility of adopting short-time. Now, they seem to have finally and definitely decided against short-time and what the Labour leaders have been asked to do is to register what is virtually a decision dictated by the millowners.

In a communication which we published yesterday, Mr Lakhmidas Tairsee urged the appointment of a committee to consider not merely the question of Labour as such, but to explore all avenues of economy with a view to reduce the cost to the textile industry at the present time Mr. Tairsee felt sure that if such a Committee came to the conclusion that the time had come to reduce the amount of wages and it was also of opinion that the reduction should be to the extent of 15 per cent., or on any particular scale, then its considered judgment would go a very long way to secure an amicable settlement. We take it that what Mr. Tairsee has in view is a Committee appointed by a public body such as the Indian Merchants' Chamber and containing an adequate number of representatives of both millowners and workers and a few independent men. If so, his suggestion should not lightly be rejected merely on the ground of prestige or for the reason that it will not help in averting the imminent peril. Whether Mr. Tairsee's suggestion is carried out or not, there can be no doubt that the millowners will be strengthening their own case in respect of any demand on Labour if they convince the public that they have themselves done all they could do to effect economy in the administration of the mills and that they have agreed to bear their own share of the common sacrifice. They have not yet taken the public into their confidence in this respect. All they have done, besides agitating against the repeal of the Excise duty and against unfair Japanese competition is to call upon the workers to accept reduce wages. The public who are aware that the wages form only 12 per cent of the cost of production, cannot be prevailed upon to prefer short time to reduction of wages until they have been shown that the cost of production has been reduced drastically in other directions also. The same reply is applicable to the argument advanced by the millowners that short time, while it may reduce the output, will not reduce the cost of production Until therefore, the millowners prove to the satisfaction of the public that all that could possibly be done to effect economy in every possible direction has been done, the case for short-time as the utmost limit of sacrifice on the part of the workers will remain unanswerable. That this will not be the first time that millowners will be resorting to this equitable expedient will be evident from the report reproduced elsewhere from the "Times of India" of a meeting of the then members of the Millowners' Association which was held on February 7, 1893. Then, as to-day, the determining factor of the situation was the existence of heavy stock of unsold cloth. As Mr. Cotton, who presided at the meeting showed, there were circumstances in which short-time was very desirable and the only cure for evils existing, that such circumstances existed when production was in excess of consumption and that when this was the case short-time was the only cure. Though he held this opinion Mr. Cotton was opposed to short-time mainly on two grounds, only one of which, namely, Japanese competition, operates at present. But it is significant that, despite Mr. Cotton's arguments, the meeting by a large majority decided in favour of short-time and this decision, as Mr. (now Sir) Dorab Tata pointed out, was arrived at in the interest of the mill industry. Is there any reason why the same decision should not be taken to-day?

Notes of the Day.

Physician, Heal Thyself!

Signor Mussolini's bluster regarding the execution of an Italian engineer in Afghanistan has not enhanced European prestige in Asiatic countries or made the Italian Dictator's name feared. The Fascist press has, of course, hailed Mussolini's ultimatum since, we are told, the Italians cannot allow an Italian subject to be condemned to death by "a barbarous State which has not yet adopted the principles of modern legislation." On this preposterous plea coming from the upholders of a Black Shirt Terror, the "New Statesman," a journal hardly partial to Asiatic aspirations observes: "What are the principles of justice on which Signor Mussolini acts at home? Not long since, our readers will remember, Professor Salvedori was brutally ill-treated, and forced to flee the country, for a very temperate criticism of Fascist policy that he wrote in these columns. A year ago Matteotti was murdered in cold blood, and the Government still labours under the suspicion of complicity in that crime. Now another Florentine Professor, the eminent historian Salvemini, a well-known figure in this country, has been seized and imprisoned on the charge of being concerned in the publication of a paper called *Non Mollare*, which has criticised the Fascist regime. We understand that he denies the charge; but, even if it were true, it would still be an outrage to deprive a man of such unquestioned probity as Salvemini of his chair and his liberty for the expression of honest criticism. His friends even suggest that his life is in danger; but we can hardly credit the Italian Government with so foul an intention as that. We hope, however, that Signor Mussolini will realise that a large number of civilised Europeans are interested in this case. And no doubt the barbarians of Kabul are interested also!"

Egregious Fossils.

The question whether India was won by the sword does not in the slightest degree affect the problem of Indian Swaraj, but the issue has roused much senile excitement in Sir Frank Beaman who proves to his own satisfaction that India is the sword-trophy of Britain. It is Sir Frank's weakness to combine the rationalistic manner with Nietzchean frightfulness. The British came to India as traders and by a series of astute alliances captured territory. Indians who helped them lent their services not as homicidal mercenaries, but as willing agents in the restoration of coherent government and for the betterment of their country. If hopes have been proved to be dupes, it does not take away from the spirit of partnership which stimulated the service of Indians. Sir Frank Beaman is, however, one of those cariosturists of the past who chuckle over the theory that Indian soldiers who fought for British dominion were deliberately used as the cat's paw of British adventurers. The British muddled through without any clear design, while Indians who aided them expected peace and justice from the retrieval of fomented disorders. If another generation discovered that they got sepulchral peace and no justice, it merely showed the betrayal of original partnership. Sir Frank Beaman gives himself away to the charlatan's logic when he builds the following analogy:—

> Might I ask these gentlemen whether it ever occurs to them that a novelist or a playwright who employs a typist to write his MSS is therefore in any true sense less the author, and entitled to the credit of the composition? Would Mrs. Besant admit that her numerous typists and amanuenses can claim the honour (and share the profit) of her numerous publications? There never was a falser or more dishonourable argument employed to falsify plain historical truth.

Sir Frank Beaman has had his share of the profits, but the comparison fails in one particular. If the novelist asks the typists to defame their fathers without provocation and take down the sentence of their own death the author will have to compose his infliction and his insolence all unaided. All that remains to be added is that the profound discovery occurs in the course of a lucubration contributed to the "Morning Post."

Abolish Development Department.

Mr. K. F. Nariman has given notice of the following resolution for the next sessions of the Legislative Council to be held at Poona:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that steps should be taken to abolish the Development Directorate as a separate department and to transfer activities to the Public Works Department."

The Public Works Department under constitution, is a transferred subject a if Mr. Nariman's resolution is given eff to, the financial control of the Departm will come under the Legislative Coun direct and thus future extravagances a waste may be prevented. Most of activities, constitutionally, come under P.W.D., but in order to remove the leg mate financial control of the Council, special department called the Developm Department was created by Sir Geo Lloyd by a special Act of the Legis ture and thus a transferred subject converted into a reserved subject. T was a grave constitutional encroachment the privilege of the Council and if Bombay Legislative Council has any r pect for its own rights it will assert th by supporting Mr. Nariman's resoluti On a former occasion the Hon. Mr. Cow ji Jehangir, the present General Memb had, as an ordinary member of the Co cil, supported such a resolution and us hope official association has changed his angle of vision. The Depa ment also trenches upon the province the Bombay Municipality. Its abolition as we pointed out the other day, essent to enable the Corporation to be mistress her own house.

Democratising Gambling!

It is regrettable that the Government Bombay have refused to consider the s gestion of the Municipal Corporation, presenting in this respect the infor public opinion of the City, about the ab tion of the third enclosure on the course. It is all very well for the C missioner to ridicule the effo at eradicating the vice of gambling. the fact remains that popularisation betting even if the race course be patron by the satraps and high officials as wel the plutocracy, is no part of governme duty and is to be strongly deprec We appreciate the touching solicitude of bureaucracy for the liberty of the p when it pertains to drinking liquor, ea opium or betting on horses. But t things are not rights which should be s lously safeguarded for the poor but t tations which should be steadily elimina instead the Government increase ther calling them "facilities." The Go ment in their reply hint that the ab of a third enclosure would lead to censed and irregular betting: an argu reminiscent of their apology for a di excise policy that it is not considera of revenue but purely the fear of distillation that prompts caution. It hardly a compliment to their own be efficiency that they cannot administer properly and then make their own fa to detect and punish offences a ground impeding imperative reforms.

SADHU HIRANAND

BY T. L. VASWANI.

I saw him years ago. I sat at his feet to learn what he taught in his simple, homely way. Stories he gave us and lessons in history and poems, and above all, the great poem of his life. It was a life full of tender grace and beauty and love.

On the 14th of July 1892 passed away Hiranand. Where is the like of him to-day in Sind? He spent himself in the service of his people. His patriotism was of the purest love. He loved the poor and served the sick with singular devotion. Not without reason is the Karachi Leper Asylum associated with his name. And he realised that in daily prayer was given the power to serve. He realised, too, that worship was incomplete without service of the poor. This *synthesis* made his life beautiful.

Four Important Characteristics,

He lived no more than 30 years. He served Sind for a few years only. But they were years abundantly blessed. Born in Hyderabad, he died in distant Bankipur. His the life of an humble soul. A soul is great in the measure it is humble. There are men who shine as meteors and soon pass away. Hiranand's life shines with steady light.

The secret of his greatness! Let Hiranand speak for himself. When a member of the *Eagle's Nest* in Calcutta, he kept a 'Journal' in which he wrote the following words:—"Father! may I ever aspire to be thy faithful child!" Hiranand was an Idealist, and worshipping the Ideal and serving people, he fulfilled his aspiration to be a "faithful child" of the All-Father.

I regard Hiranand as one of the greatest Indians of modern India. Studying his life, I have again and again been reminded of St. Francis Assisi and of the Japanese Patriot,—Sonatoku. All the three have in common, as it seems to me, 4 important characteristics.

The first was *renunciation*. Hiranand never wished to make money or build big houses. He came back from Bengal to Sind with the spirit in him of *a tyagi* or *fakir*. He was the presiding officer of the "Academy," but he drew not a rupee for his work. The second quality one notices in Hiranand's life was *love of the poor*. Day and night he served the poor when cholera broke out at Hyderabad! The third quality was *humility*. Hiranand was humble. If many of our activities have not proved fruitful, the reason is not far to seek. They are not inspired by *humility*. A fourth quality is *upasana* (worship). Upasana means, literally, *sitting under*. Sitting under the influence of the Atman:—that is true worship. Religion is not mere rites or outer forms; religion lies in *discovering ourselves*, discovering the *Atman*, the Spiritual in us. India must discover herself,—the teachings of her history, the ideals of her sages. In this *self-discovery*, this return of India to her own self,—is the meaning, as I understand it of *Swaraj*. The life of Hiranand is a call to his countrymen to turn from outer attractions and excitements to their *true selves*. There is an *inner-kingdom*—the kingdom of souls,—to which we all belong. To this Hiranand bore witness. To this

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INDIA DEBATE FAILURE

LESSON FOR INDIA

SEVERE INDICTMENT OF IMPERIALISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 14.

The Indian Debate failed to clear the mists of doubt surrounding the Government's intentions or to produce any indication of advance. The cotton excise duty unexpectedly received condemnation from the conservative speakers of Indian experience and a change of policy now appears as least possible. Mr. MacDonald and Col. Wedgwood from the Labour front bench were, if possible, worse than last year and earned high expression of agreement and approval from Earl Winterton. The Labour back benches assailed the Imperial policy of exploitation and emphasised India's appalling poverty. But even these lacked indication of any sincerity of intention to apply the only possible remedy by freeing India from the shackles of domination. The whole tenour of the debate made it clear that India must apply the remedy with her own hands by united efforts of all ranks of Nationalists.

MR. SAKLATWALA ATTACKS IMPERIALISM

The severest attack on the Imperial policy came, as expected, from Mr. Saklatwala openly advocating dissolution of the Empire and asserting India's right to agitate for this end, even if it appeared seditious to the Imperial rulers. He openly accepted responsibility for the anti-imperial and Communist propaganda. In subsequent explanation on Monday afternoon, Mr. Saklatvala made it clear that this responsibility attached to the official resolutions and manifestoes of his party and not to unauthentic mysterious documents advocating crime. The chief burden of Mr. Saklatvala's argument was that under Imperialism the British Crown was claiming privileges in India which no crown is permitted to enjoy now, either by the western or the eastern people.

"NOT A THREATENING SPEECH."

NATIONALISTS TO ACCEPT OFFICE.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

In the course of an article in the "Englishman" Mr. Byemkesh Chakravarty, the leader of the Nationalist Group in the Bengal Legislative Council, says that so far as he can see there is no difficulty in the way of the Nationalists to fall in with the views of Lord Birkenhead as expressed by him in the House of Lords. There was no threat meant in his speech as some seemed to think. "There is a draft bill prepared by Dr. Annie Besant which may be availed of with suitable amendments to comply with his lordship's suggestion that the revision wanted should emanate from India."

Continuing Mr. Chakravarty says, the Nationalists as they have often declared, are quite prepared to accept office and work the constitution as it is with this modification that reasonable suggestions which have been made on their behalf be accepted by the Government. Mr. Chakravarty suggests there ought to be a ministry with joint responsibility and that the detention of political prisoners should be reconsidered in consultation with the ministry. He believes if Government and people are reasonable the present constitution may be worked even for the purpose of emphasising its defects and than a revision on the lines suggested by Lord Birkenhead may be made at an early date and a general mutual desire for securing a calm atmosphere ought to be made in order to allay the general discontent which now prevails in the country.—A. P.

SHANGHAI DISTURBANCES.

FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

LONDON, July 13.

Peking—After rejecting the proposals to conduct negotiations regarding the Shanghai disturbances with Britain only, the Foreign Relations Committee has decided that negotiations should be carried on with all interested powers.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL OF SOVIET AEROPLANES.

Three Soviet aeroplanes have arrived here from Russia and were welcomed by Feng as representative of the Ministers of War and Marine. The fourth aeroplane had broken down on the way.—Renter.

DISPERSAL OF STRIKERS.

LONDON, July 13.

Shanghai—The Chinese volunteers dispersed a thousand strikers who demanded with threats their overdue strike pay outside the Labour Bureau in the Chinese territory. Some strikers fled to a settlement from where the volunteers pursued them but a municipal policeman ordered the volunteers to leave whereupon the strikers cheered the policeman shouting "We want to work."—Reuter.

STEEL FRAME.

FURTHER STRENGTHENING

APPOINTMENT OF SERVICES COMMISSION

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Pilcher, Lord Winterton said that correspondence was still proceeding with the Government of India and therefore it was not yet possible to make a detailed statement with regard to the functions and the personnel of the Public Service Commission. A statement would be made as soon as possible but Lord Birkenhead had authorised him to say that matters had so progressed as to allow him to definitely hope that a Commission, when established, would be in a position to materially assist the Government in safeguarding the irterests of the Indian Services. It had been decided that the Commission should not exercise any veto on appeals to the Secretary of State. Replying to Brigadier-General Charteris, Lord Winterton said that the introduction of the Family Pension Fund for uncovenanted services in India was being investigated and he hoped it would be possible to make an announcement on the subject soon.

Further replying to Gen. Charteris, Lord Winterton said that Lord Birkenhead was in correspondence with the Government of India regarding the question of educational facilities for the children of officers of the foreman class in India and that the matter would be carefully considered.—Reuter.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT.

PREJUDICING PROSPECT OF INDIAN STEEL.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Messrs. T. M. Shewell and J P Balfour of Messrs. Burn and Company gave evidence to-day before the Tariff Board. The witnesses complained that the rise in the exchange and the fall in the price of steel since the Tariff Board submitted their recommendation in March 1924 had operated against the Indian fabricated steel industry. The advantage of protection afforded by these recommendations to the extent of rupees two per ton had thus been converted into a disadvantage of Rs. 17 per ton. Added to these two factors "the menace of the (British) Trade Facilities Act" had changed the situation considerably.

President:—I should like to ask one or two questions about the British Trade Facilities Act and the extent to which it is prejudicing the prospect of Indian steel. I understand that Port Commissioners have actually been borrowing under the Act?

Witness:—Yes.

President:—Have you any precise information as to the total amount they have borrowed?

Witness:—About £500,000 or £550,000.

President:—Has it directly affected your firm? Have you failed to obtain contracts from Port Commissioners which you think you might have obtained but for the operation of the Trade Facilities Act?

Witness:—Strangely enough it has not affected us. It might have affected us but for a step on the part of the Port Commissioners. They failed to send an enquiry.

President:—You did not quote?

Witness:—No.

President:—Was it for a job for which you would have ordinarily been asked to quote?

Witness:—Yes.

President:—It was more or less an accident?

Witness:—Yes.

President:—If you had not been knocked out by not having been asked to quote you might have been knocked out by the Trade Facilities Act?

Witness:—Quite likely, but we have done a large amount of their work at about the same time.

President:—Can you explain to the Board how advantage accrues to a British firm under the Trade Facilities Act or how the purchaser in India is enabled to buy cheaper?

Witness:—I am afraid I cannot go into the details.

President:—I don't want you to go into the details. What I want to know is how it generally happens. Supposing the Port Commissioners have got tenders from both British and Indian engineering firm let us assume the price in Great Britain and in India would work out practically the same under the Trade Facilities Act I gather in some way it pays the Port Commissioners to purchase their requirements in Great Britain even when the true prices are identical or even when the Indian prices are a little lower?

Witness:—I presume it happens because under the Trade Facilities Act purchasers in Great Britain can borrow at a cheaper rate than the rate at which they can raise loans in India.

President:—Do you know of any other public body in India who have taken advantage of the Trade Facilities Act in connection with steel?

Witness:—I have not any definite information.

President:—You say that an additional duty of 28 per cent will be necessary in order to counteract the operation of the Trade Facilities Act. Would not that be rather a difficult thing to do if the Trade Facilities Act affected only a small proportion of the imports.

Witness:—I think it is extremely difficult.

President:—Don't you think there will be a good deal of opposition to it from the people who will be adversely affected and who can make out a stronger case?

Witness:—I admit that.

President:—Have you any alternative to suggest to an increase in the duty? There is this further objection. If the Government of India or the Indian Legislature were to put on an extra duty on the imported steel with the express object of keeping out of the company steel purchased by borrowers under the Trade Facilities Act it is not improbable that the British Government or the British Legislature might pass orders that no further advance should be made to any firm in India.

Witness:—It is extremely probable.—A. P.

PUBLICITY STUNT

"BOOST DAYTON!"

SECRET OF TENNESSEE EVOLUTION CASE.

The "Daily Herald" has the following in connection with the trial which is being heard at present and a short report of which was published by us on Monday, of the young Professor Scopes at Dayton, Tennessee, on a charge of violating the "Evolution Law" by teaching the Darwinian theory in the schools.

"It is nothing but a publicity stunt on the most up-to-date American lines. This is the declaration of one Mr. Nick Gibson, a publicity agent, who has filed a suit against the Dayton City Commission for 1,500 dollars (£375). He it was, he claims, who originated the idea of "staging" the trial in order to "boost" the town. He now says that he received 50 dollars for his pains, after which he was discharged.

Two prominent lawyers of Chattanooga support this statement in a resolution drawn up for presentation to the Tennessee Bar Association. They declare that the Dayton indictment was illegally drawn up in order to prevent other towns from getting similar advertisement.

In their own town, they complain, a teacher had already been charged with "evolutionism," and his case should have taken precedence—whereby of course, Chattanooga would have got the "boost" which Dayton has cornered.

For, whatever be the facts, Dayton has got its "boost"—and should be welcome to it. In consequence of its queer laws (forbidding the teaching that man is in any way descended from ape-like ancestors) Dayton is known throughout the length and breadth of the States as "Monkeyville."

ABNORMAL PRICE OF RUBBER.

SUGGESTION TO RESTRICT PRODUCTION.

LONDON, July 13.

The effect on the rubber output of the present high prices was discussed in the House of Commons when Mr. Rhys Davies asked whether in view of the large profits of the rubber companies of which he quoted outstanding examples, the Government would reconsider the policy of limitation of production in the Malay Peninsula.

Major Ormsby-Gore replied that the peninsular legislation was framed to control the export of rubber and did not restrict production. There was nothing to prevent an increase of production to meet continued shortage and in such an event the quantity which could be exported under the minimum scale of duty would be automatically increased. The Colonial Secretary was not prepared now to suggest to the Governor and the High Commissioner that the present high prices of rubber required a reconsideration of the ordinance. A sudden and unexpected rise would mean a greater amount of rubber released on the 1st August. The matter would doubtless be examined if the price remained at the present extraordinarily high level.

Replying to a question whether he would consider the advisability of increasing the percentage or the increase from ten to twenty, Major Ormsby-Gore said that the Colonial Secretary alone was unable to do that as it was a matter for legislation in the Straits Settlements, the Malay States and Ceylon. We could not suddenly do it without creating a great disturbance. Major Ormsby-Gore confirmed the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Thomas that restrictions immensely benefited Britain, especially in her dealings with America and expressed an opinion that they probably saved the British rubber industry in Malay. He recalled that the present price of rubber was very much below twelve shillings reached years ago and said he regarded the present price as abnormal.—Reuter.

STRUGGLE WITH SHIPOWNERS.

MELBOURNE SEAMEN'S DECISION TO STRIKE.

LONDON, July 13.

Melbourne.—All ships on the Australian coast will be rendered idle as they enter the home ports as a consequence of the decision of a mass meeting of seamen to strike immediately to force the shipowners to include a clause in the ships' articles providing the same conditions as before the deregistration of the Union. It is noteworthy that an agreement has been reached between the Commonwealth Line and the Seamen's union but the Interstate Shipowners Federation has decided not to participate in it.—Reuter.

GURUDWARA BILL.

RESENTMENT AT CONDITIONAL RELEASE CLAUSE.

EFFORTS TO SURMOUNT DIFFICULTY.

AMRITSAR, July 13.

The passage of the New Gurdwara Bill by the Punjab Legislative Council and its acceptance by the Government has made Sardar Tara Singh the recipient of glowing tributes from the local Akalis.

The vernacular papers describe him as the apostle of freedom not only of the Sikh Gurdwaras but of many Sikhs themselves. When he arrived here from Simla the other day he proceeded straight to Lahore with some other Akali leaders to convey the news to Sardar Bahadur Mehtab Singh and others being tried in the Lahore Fort. It is learnt that they had long discussions over the present situation. While a general agreement was expressed with the views expressed by the Governor exception was taken to the clause of the conditional release of the Sikh Prisoners. The Akali leaders of the first batch have definitely refused to give any such undertaking in writing. Sardar Tara Singh and some other Akali leaders are here to-day and hope is not finally given up. Attempts are being made by all desirous of establishing peace to find some method by which to surmount this difficulty of signing an undertaking.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. has also been called for to-day to discuss the solution of this problem.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

It is understood that the Akali leaders are agreed that the working of the Bill should not be given up on this ground alone for they believe that it is an unique measure securing to the community the management of its sacred places. The view is expressed in some responsible Akali quarters that as the S. G. P. C. has practically accepted the bill and pledged itself to work it a public declaration by that body of its intentions to that effect might obviate the necessity of an individual undertaking by every Sikh prisoner.—A. P.

UNJUST AND DEROGATORY.

S. G. P. C. AND CONDITIONAL AMNESTY.

AMRITSAR, July 14.

The Executive Committee of the S. G. P. C. held a prolonged sitting last night. The proceedings were in camera, but it is understood that in spite of heated discussions in which some leading members appealed for moderation, the committee adopted the following resolution:—

Not unmindful of the sympathetic attitude taken by H. E. Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the Punjab, with regard to the Gurdwara movement the committee is compelled to arrive at the decision that the condition imposed for the release of prisoners is wholly unnecessary, unjust and derogatory. Under the circumstances the Committee regards this course as unfair and thus deprecates it."

The meeting was continued even to-day and it is understood that proposals with regard to the future attitude of the S. G. P. C. were considered. The Committee has not been able to arrive at any decision with regard to its plans for working the Gurdwara Act.—A. P.

TANGIER CONVENTION.

PROPOSAL TO SEND BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Chamberlain stated that the Tangier Convention was now practically operating except as regards the naval surveillance in the Tangier territorial waters to carry out which steps were being taken and an amalgamation of the French and Spanish gendermerie under Belgian commandant which was delayed owing to the non-arrival of the commandant and the present troubles. It was not proposed to send British troops to Tangier.—Reuter.

WORLD PEACE.

DEPENDS ON ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENET

LONDON, July 14.

M. Fleurian, French Ambassador, receiving the French Colony in London on the occasion of a national fete referring to the situation in China said that the existing system of treaties could not be touched without exposing the foreigners in China to the greatest dangers. The agitators who excited good Chinese against foreigners would not take part in the deadly work, unless they were encouraged from outside. He hoped that all Governments concerned would unite to defend their nationals not merely now by concerted measures for their immediate protection, but in future by retaining the guarantee of the old treaties until China was able herself completely to assure the safety of the lives and property of all residents in China. He concluded by saying that the world peace depended on the Anglo-French Entente.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

INDIA'S "REPRESENTATIVES"

HOW PROMISES ARE KEPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 14.

It was over two years ago that Mr Sethna raised in the Council of State an interesting discussion demanding that in the selection of India's representatives to the League of Nations every year the Central legislature should be consulted. At that time the answer that was vouchsafed by Sir Mahomed Shafi, on behalf of Government, was that there was no idea of showing disrespect to the legislature, but that for administrative convenience and other reasons it was better that the selection should be made directly by the Government of India itself and that Government would take every step to see that only such persons were sent as delegates for India as would command the confidence of Indians. On this assurance the resolution met its deserved fate in the Council of "Elders" as most of the resolutions are. But to-day's announcement by the Government of India of the names of "representatives" at the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations does not bear out any trace of the assurances solemnly made in the Council of State and repeated on another occasion in the Legislative Assembly. The delegates are Viscount Willingdon, the Maharaja of Patiala and Sir Attul Chandra Chatterjee or (if he is too busy otherwise to attend the session) Sir Edyward Chamier. The criterion adopted in the selection of these three personages to "represent" India it is difficult to understand. Not only do they not represent the people of India, but they cannot be said to represent even the Government of India. The claims of Lord Willingdon to represent India are nil, although he acted as Governor of two Presidencies (Bombay and Madras). He is supposed to be a Liberal but evidently since his return to England he has imbibed conservative ideas to such an extent that the Conservative Government found him a fit person to represent India. I heard a few days ago in Simla that Lord Hardinge was to be the spokesman of India at the session of the Assembly but, possibly, he did not suit the bureaucracy and was, therefore, let down. The Government of India have selected Professor Rushbrook Williams, Director of Information Bureau, as Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Patiala. Professor Williams has already left for Bombay *en route* to London.

What will the Assembly and Council of State do in face of this contemptuous treatment of the resolutions of both these important legislative bodies?

ASSEMBLY SESSION.

ONLY TWO DAYS FOR NON-OFFICIALS.

SIMLA, July 14.

Members of the Legislative Assembly are being addressed a circular letter stating that four days have been fixed for non-official business and thirteen days for official business during the August-September session. Officials days will be 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th and 31st August and 1st, 3rd, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th and 17th September, while non-official days will be:—for bills, 26th August and 7th September and for resolutions 2nd and 16th September. The days allotted for balloting for non-official business are 11th and 25th August for bills and 18th August and 1st September for resolutions. As already announced the session commences on 20th August.—A.P.

CONFIDENCE MOTION IN FRENCH GOVT.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

LONDON, July 13.

Paris.—During the parliamentary debates last night a section of the Left, the entire Centre and a section of the Right voted for the Government on the turnover tax on retailers which the Government made a question of confidence while another section of the Left and the whole of the extreme Left voted against the Government because of their opposition to the turnover tax which was an important plank in the platform of the Left bloc or cartel and also because certain Socialists and Radicals were dissatisfied with the Governments Moroccan and financial policies.—Reuter.

APPOINTMENT OF COURT OF ENQUIRY.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Baldwin announced in the House of Commons that the court of enqpiry into the coal mining dispute would consist of the Privy Councillor Mr. Hugh Pattison Macmillan, Mr. W. Sherwood and Sir Josiah Stamp.—Reuter.

ACCEPTANCE OF COAL MINING ENQUIRY.

LONDON, July 13.

The Miners' executive has decided to withhold the recommendation of the delegate conference to accept the coal-mining enquiry until they receive a reply from Mr. Bridgeman assuring them that the owners will suspend or withdraw their proposals and notice to terminate the present agreement if the miners co-operate in the enquiry.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Admiral Sir Roger Deces (Sir Roger Keyes?) has left for Tangier on board the steamer "Queen Elizabeth" accompanied by the sloop "Bryony."—Reuter.

THE MILL INDUSTRY

PROBLEM OF OVERPRODUCTION

A 1893 PARALLEL.

We reproduce below from the "Times of India" of February 7, 1893, a report of the meeting of the Millowners' Association held on the preceding day. Then, as to-day, the mill industry was faced with the problem created by production being in excess of consumption. The problem was solved by the meeting deciding by a large majority in favour of short-time:—

In accordance with the requisition sent in by eight well-known firms of millowners, a meeting of the members of the Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the present situation of the mill industry of Bombay, and adopting such measures as might be considered advisable under the circumstances. Mr. George Cotton presided, and there were also present, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia (Maneckjee Petit Manfg. Co. Ltd.), Messrs. K. M. Heeramaneck, Sassoon J. David, D. C. Shroff, C. Douglas, E. Moses, D. J. Tata, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Framjee Dinshaw Petit, K. R. Cama, Dayabhoy Tapidas, Jehangirjee Hormusji, Ranchordas Narottamdas, Dhuramsey Soonderdas, Veerchand Deepchand, D. T. Mooljee, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy, Gordhandas Khatao, Karsandas Gopaldas, Perosha M. Jeejeebhoy, Ramdas Keshavjee, Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, Dhurumsey M. Goculdas and Jeevandas Dhurumsey.

PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

The Chairman said that Messrs. Tata & Sons and other firms of millowners had written to the Committee of the Association asking them to call a general meeting for the purpose of considering the present situation of the mill industry of Bombay. The Committee thought that it would be better for them to obtain the opinion of the various members of the Association and it was therefore deemed advisable to discuss the whole question in the Committee before it was considered in a general meeting. A meeting of the Committee was accordingly called that day for that purpose, but as Mr. Dorab J. Tata, who had signed the requisition first was of opinion that the matter should be discussed and settled at as early a date as possible, the question might as well be considered by the general meeting. The requisitionist represented a large per centage of the spinning power in Bombay, and he had no doubt that the arguments in support of their resolution would receive the best consideration of the Association. Without venturing to give his opinion at that stage of the proceedings, he called upon Mr. Tata to bring forward his proposition.

Mr. Dorab J. Tata said that all the members of the Association were fully acquainted with the reasons for which the meeting had been convened. They all knew that the mill industry of Bombay was at present in a very precarious condition, particularly on account of the prices of cotton having largely increased without any coresponding rise in the prices of yarn. Under these circumstances it was advisable to take some steps to curtail their present production until there was a fair increase in the rates for yarn.

The Chairman thought that Mr. Tata ought to submit some definite proposal for consideration by the meeting.

Mr. K. M. Heeramaneck was of opinion that no definite proposition could be moved until they heard the discussion and ascertained the views of the millowners on the question.

Mr. Tata said that if they wanted a proposition to start the discussion upon, he would propose that steps should be taken by the Association for curtailing the present production of the mills in any manner deemed fit by the Association.

Mr. Douglas thought that a definite proposition stating that the mills should be closed for a certain number of days might be submitted so as to ascertain the views of the Association and to enable members to put amendments to the proposal. No definite result could be arrived at by discussing the question generally

THREE DAYS' STOPPAGE.

Mr. Tata said in that case he proposed that the mills should be stopped two days (Friday and Saturday in the week, in addition to Sundays and other native holidays, for a period of two months.

Mr. Dorabjee Shroff remarked that an expression of opinion as to whether or not it was desirable to work short time was necessary before they considered the question of closing the mills for a certain number of days. If the Association agreed to work short time, the other question, which was only a matter of detail, could be settled at once.

The Chairman said that the gentlemen who had signed the requisition would now favour the meeting with their views on the subject. He hoped that Mr. Wacha and Mr. Damodar Thackersey Muljee would favour the meeting with their views.

Mr. Wacha said that the letter of Mr. Tata fully explained the views held by many of the millowners on the question. As far as he (Mr. Wacha) was concerned, he would abide by the decision of the majority of the Association.

Mr. Runchordas Narotumdas said that Mr. Tata's proposition had his hearty support.

Mr. Gordhandas Khatao Makanji said that it would be better if the Association were to resolve to appoint a small committee to ascertain how many of the millowners would agree to close their mills for two or three days in the week, and that the meeting be adjourned until the Committee were able to submit their report in the matter. He then moved the amendment that a Committee consisting of the Chairman, Mr. F. D Petit, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Veerchand Deep-

(Continued on page 9.)

"MEANEST UTTERANCE"

BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH

MR. JAMNADAS'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas delivered a lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Lord Birkenhead's speech on Tuesday night, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said for the last few days the foremost topic in the minds of all was Lord Birkenhead's speech and no one who had read his two previous speeches in Parliament was surprised at the last speech. No one had expected any good result to come out of Birkenhead-Reading confabulations. The more he had read the rigmarole the more he saw the emptiness of it. He had never expected anything from the Tory Government and the future of India depended not on outside efforts or concessions, but on the solid efforts of the people of India herself. He characterised the speech as one of the meanest utterances of any British statesman particularly when Lord Birkenhead said that for a long time to come the British must be responsible for the Indian administration. Of course, said Mr. Jamnadas, it was the British who were responsible for keeping Indians out of the army. When he said that India was conquered by the sword and, therefore, it should be ruled by the sword, Lord Birkenhead was responsible for even a meaner statement. It appeared to him that Lord Birkenhead had joined hands with those who had misrepresented and misinterpreted the Indian situation and the nation. Mr. Jamnadas said it was an unfortunate thing that there should be so much disunity in this country, but he was glad, from indications in the Press that there was hope for the future. Lord Birkenhead's speech had made Indians realise that unless they united for the cause they all had at heart, there was no hope of any freedom, —and for them even to survive—for the present administration was so costly that nothing could save the people unless they had the full responsible Government. In spite of the repeated protests of the Assembly the Government had the audacity to give increments to the Services costing the country more than 150 lakhs of rupees per year. It was a wilful misrepresentation of the agricultural classes of this country to say that they were of set purpose, keeping out all latest improvements and machinery and that that was the reason why the agricultural holdings were uneconomical and unremunerative. Lord Birkenhead had spoken of the claim of trusteeship of Great Britain from a distance of 6,000 miles, but Mr. Jamnadas feared that the trusteeship had only brought ruin on this country and unless the affairs of this country were managed by the representatives of the nation the country would be hopelessly ruined. The large foreign capital of nearly 900 crores was draining away a large tribute of Rs. 45 crores yearly in addition to the salaries of officials and profits of the insurance companies, banks etc. Indians could not put their trust in a fake balance-sheet as presented by the British nation, for they had impoverished the country. The poor people who formerly were getting three meals were now getting but a single meal, and if British rule continued for a few years more he feared even that single meal would disappear. And yet Lord Birkenhead said that a few years was nothing in the life of a nation. India could not remain in the Empire unless on terms of absolute and perfect equality. He was afraid Lord Birkenhead was now puffed up because the British had won the war, and N. C. O. had not succeeded, and he had, therefore, forgotten all the former promises made by the British. Again Lord Birkenhead was sorry that the reforms were not given a fair trial by Indians. But in their Chairman they had a former minister who had done his best to co-operate with Government but had failed. There were many of them who had done their best to co-operate with Government at the cost of their popularity (laughter) and what was the result? He was free to confess that he had done his best, in spite of opposition, to work the reforms, and he had failed. The failure of the reforms was due to the fact that Government had failed to carry out their part of the contract, and had flouted the councils and the Assembly as if they existed not. Then again Lord Birkenhead had said that India had no great leaders to work the reforms and had then spoken of the distinctive contribution of both the races to the civilisation of the world. There was atleast one man with whose politics some of them might disagree, but who was respected by all and revered by all who had put into practice the idea of unity of all life.

NO STATESMANSHIP.

Mr. Jamnadas thought that Great Britain was always lacking in statesmanship, as to be seen in America and Ireland. She was now giving an exhibition of the same temperament in this country, and he feared if it continued Great Britain would ultimately lose India as it was impossible for a nation of 315 million to continue to toil for ever for a foreign nation. Speaking about the Hindu-Muslim unity he said if a third party did not hamper them, Indians would easily come to an agreement, and their differences would be no more. He hoped that the Commonwealth of India Bill, which now had the support of a great number of leaders of all parties would be approved by the Indian National Congress at the next sessions. The speech of Lord Birkenhead he said was full of falsehoods and deliberate misrepresentations and he had attempted to throw dust in the eyes of the people. Concluding he said the massacre committed by General Dyer at Jallianwalla Bagh was nothing compared to what was being done by the Government day after day by their control of the financial and economic interests of the country. They were all slaves, whether Hindus or Moslems, and if they did not put their heads together and unite and fight for Swaraj they would always remain slaves.

INDIA ALONE CAN WIN FREEDOM.

Mr. Chintamani said they did not expect him to endorse every word that Mr. Jamnadas had said. But they all agreed, to whatever party they belonged, that Lord Birkenhead's speech had brought not even partial satisfaction to any progressive political opinion in this country. Some parts of the speech might be more objectionable and in others they might see some glimmer of hopes. But there was no section of progressive political opinion in this country which could brighten up at that speech. It seemed to promise something at a future date, but when that future date arrived any hopes built even on those parts of the speech would be found to be built on sand. It had been said that the magic word 'unity" would, when it became a fact, bring them to Paradise! He was in favour of unity but he confessed that the speech of Mr. Abhyanker was a real eye-opener and a warning to people like him (Mr. Chintamani). He did not care for any kind of unity which lacked the real substance of it. But want of uniformity was not the same thing as want of unity.

Mr. B. T. Desai said he was glad that the eyes of the opposite school of politics were opened by the speech and he was glad they now realised that without unity they could not achieve anything and that it was useless to trust to the promises of a foreign bureaucracy. He hoped they had realised that India and India alone could win her freedom.

SADHU HIRANAND.

(Continued from page 6.)

must India bear witness if she would win true Freedom in days to come.

We talk of Swadeshi as though it were a discovery of our day! Hiranand was always clad in plain Sindhi home-spun. We talk of liquor boycott. A generation ago, he began in Sind an anti-liquor campaign: he began it at a time when crowds did not cheer him for his work. I know they flung mud and stones at him. But he went about doing good. Neither in his swadeshi nor his temperance campaign was there the least element of bitterness or hate to the 'foreigner' or to those who would not see eye to eye with him. He believed in self-suffering, in silent prayer.

And who believed more profoundly in the value of vernaculars? He edited more than one Sindhi paper; he lectured to men and women in the vernaculars. But he did not taboo English. He believed in the value of English language and literature; and he recited to us with emotion some most moving passages from Shakespeare.

We talk to-day of village propaganda; Hiranand began village propaganda more than 30 years ago. We talk of national education; he founded the first National School in Sind. He did not take a rupee from the school funds for himself. In his system of education there was place for music, for art, for physical training, for religion. And he did not train students for material success; he taught them to express life; he trained the impulses of his pupils, not by repression, but through the spiritual power of love. And the one idea he tried, in many ways, to make clear to us was that education was training in service of society. And is not the great lesson of world-history this,—knowledge is for social ends? Politics have yet to recover their soul: ideal forces have yet to regain power, and this may not be until there is a new renaissance of education. Hiranand intiated a renaissance in Sind; it has been arrested: there is a need of a new renaissance of education: there is need of teachers who would withdraw their time from the service of the self and hand it over to God. Such teachers,—not buildings and creeds—make the schools truly national. And when truly national schools spring up in Sind, the seed-grain which Sadhu Hiranand sowed will yield much fruit.

Renunciation in Joy.

Here, then, you have the secret of Hiranand's life;—he withdrew his time from the service of self and handed it over to God. There is a saying the German poet puts in the mouth of Faust:—"What from the world have I to gain? Thou must renounce; renounce." But Faust spoke of the world in morbid despair; Hiranand practised renunciation in joy. With joy he went to serve patients in hospital; with joy he went to cholera stricken to heal them: with joy he went to poor women and widows to succour them: with joy he nursed his dear daughter day after day and night after night until he himself caught the fatal fever—and died in 1892 at the early age of 30.

His life in Sind was not lent him on easy terms; he was misunderstood, as pioneers often are; but he did not flinch in his loyalty to the ideal.

He started the "Academy" for training Sindhi youth; several spoke ill of it. I remember when I joined it, it was said the school was a half-way house to Christianity! He organised a 'Band of Hope'; and as it led processions through the streets and Bazar of Hyderabad; some jeered at him, some threw stones and mud at him; some fashionable gentlemen, drunk with pride fancied he was wasting time and perverting the youth. He worked on 'with heart within and God over-head.' Whole heart went out in sympathy to the Hind woman; he yearned to do something for her: he wished to begin with education of girls. He desired to set an example; he proposed to send his own girl to Bankipur for education; he was opposed in his own house; he worked on, anxious alone to be loyal to the Ideal, not thinking of the fruit. A wave of atheism was passing over Hyderabad; a few under-graduates of the college, smitten with passion for novelty, confessed the creed of atheism. Hiranand opened a series of discourses on the spiritual Ideal; he stemmed the tide of atheism.

Hiranand was unconscious of his greatness: his quiet character created deep impression on those who came in close contact with him. Humility was the secret of the capacity he had of awakening love. Armed with humility, he overcame opposition; he outlived hostility. There is profound philosophy in the words of St. Thomas of Aquinas:—"If you would raise on high the edifice of holiness, take humility for your foundation."

Hiranand was known for his simplicity; he was born in one of the noblest families of Sind; he rejoiced "in deep and simple things" and "had no hungering after glitterings". His simplicity was an expression of his humility. Here is a lesson from the life of Hiranand for young men; if they could but realise the significance of the gospel of simple life! the law of simple life is:—Be thyself.

Of Hiranand we may say what Shelley said of himself; 'he was the friend of the unfriended poor'. Hiranand was the 'Prince with the great heart', concerning whom we read in Mahabharata that he would not enter paradise alone but in the company of his brothers and sisters. And Hiranand discerned the truth that he could not give himself rest when his brothers and sisters were in poverty and pain.

The pure spirit of religion penetrated Hiranand; Spirituality was the flaming light of his idealism. He had the love of interior life; he would often return to quiet corners in his house, school or the 'mandu', to practise the presence of God. His 'Journal' is a running commentary on his spirit of self-examination, and self-recollection; it shows, too, how well he strove to grow in the grace of Devotion. Here are a few extracts from the private 'Journal' of Hiranand:—

"I feel no pain; neither do I feel joy, When shall I reach that state when my whole frame shall testify to the happiness of human life, when the breath that I draw shall whisper to all that to live is to be happy, that life is a blessing, that life with all its painful accompaniments is worth living? 'Tis an abominable lie to say that man is born to misery".

The Believer's Creed.

In a section on "The Believer's Creed", Hiranand has the following:—

"That life is real and no dream.

"That life is sacred and has a definite purpose and is not a farce or without a purpose.

"That the world is governed by laws, which in their effects, in relation to man, are painful or pleasureable, friendly or inimical.

"That the punishment of sin is instantaneous.

"That Christ's law of love is higher than Moses' law of force".

Again:—"Some sacred joy uplifts me. What is it? It is a feeling that there is enough room in the wide world. Only let me strive to secure my seat.

"What do you mean to do in life? To win praise and applause? No, To sacrifice? But how? I do not know yet.

"The whole world carries to us the message of love and forbearance. The stars above and the grass below, they all tell of peace of love, of gentle dealing, of patient charity, of good will. The transcendental star and the ignoble lowly grass work in harmony in the scheme of nature. And so should we. The high and the low, the great and the small, the idle and the industrious, should work in blessed union and love, helping and directing one another———Dear brother, merging all difficulties and the distraction in our common love, we should work conjointly for one another in affectionate union

"Glory, glory unto thee, O Creator Divine, my Father, my eternal Friend! May I ever aspire to be Thy faithful child!

"Like the birds of the air and beasts of the field, let me sing inarticulate, my hymn to the Creator Who sent the sun and the dawn. Glory, glory unto Thee, Light of the Universe, Joy Infinite; May I, reasoning man, mingle my voice with the rest of Thy creation, and in accents sweet and harmonious lisp out Thy praise!"

Lived Not for Self.

Many incidents, many aspects of his life, I have not touched upon; but as I have recalled them to myself, the one thought they have whispered again and again, is:—Hiranand lived not for self but for casting self aside in the service of others. Of him may be spoken the words written in an Ancient Book:—He hath over-thrown the banner of Pride; he hath won the Triple Treasure". With affectionate reverence do I bring at his feet my little flowers, year after year. And in the tumults and passions of these days, my thoughts have gone out to him again and again. For he teaches that true freedom is not won without sadhan, without discipline, without the power of the Ideal. In a recent story,—the "Fall of Atlantis", we read of the decline and fall of an ancient state. Once Atlantis was great in science and art; then it clamoured for freedom without discipline,—and it fell. And if in the struggle of to-day, we trample upon the ideal, we may multiply the vibrations of hate and violence—we will not get the power to build true freedom. For that power comes from the Great Guardians of the Nation. And they give it to those who would grow in the simple spiritual life that flowers in sacrifice.

TOUR FOR COW PROTECTION IN C. INDIA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PARTABGARH, July 13.

Finding that there are inadequate arrangements or facilities for cow protection in the Indian states Pandit Devratanji accompanied by Lakminarain Farlia began a tour for cow protection in the chief towns of Rajputana and Central India. Panditji after visiting Indore Dhar, Ratlam, Saijana and Sitamari arrived here. He was welcomed by the State officials and others Mr. Purohit Laxminarain delivered an effective lecture on cow protection under the presidentship of Mr. Sujanmal Bathia, late Minister of Partabgarh State at Manak Chok. The party is about to go to Udaipur and it is hoped the people will derive benefit from Panditji's lectures. The Darbar Saheb has also given a special help to the party.

THE MILL INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 7.)

mand, and Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Muljee be appointed for the purpose of gathering the views of the various millowners as regards the question of adopting short time, and that the meeting be adjourned till the 20th February to receive that report.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit declined to serve on the committee, stating that he was in favour of deciding the matter there and then by the meeting.

Mr. Ramdas Keshowdas Shan of Messrs. Vanmalidas Shamjee and Co. seconded the amendment.

Mr. Douglas felt himself in a rather awkward position in addressing the meeting as he was not directly interested in the mill industry of Bombay except that he was a shareholder and director in some of the mills in Bombay. He would, however, observe that it would be a pity to waste time by adjourning the meeting, when they could by taking the general sense of that body at once say whether or not the mill industry of Bombay was in such a serious position as it was said to be in. Some of the members of the Association were not present at the meeting and some might be of a wavering mind, and if the Committee were, as suggested, to sound them in the matter, they might not perhaps come to any definite conclusion as they would in the case of the Association passing a resolution unanimously or by a large majority adopting a certain course, which outsiders might be encouraged to follow. It would be very much better to take the sense of the meeting on Mr. Tata's proposal. He would vote against the amendment.

Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Muljee agreeing with last speaker, said that almost all the millowners being present at the meeting the best course would be to ascertain their views on the spot.

Mr. Wacha observed that Mr. Tata's letter was exhaustive inasmuch as it explained the true position of affairs. The appointment of the Committee would be delaying the consideration of the question, which required immediate attention and settlement. Almost all the millowners had formed their opinion in the matter and the amendment which practically postponed the consideration of the question should not be carried.

Mr. Gordhandas: We do not know how many millowners would agree to close their mills.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusji: You will know it in five minutes. The millowners are in a position to give their opinion immediately, and there is no necessity, therefore, for appointing a Committee.

DANGER OF SHORT TIME.

Mr. Cotton said that hitherto the procedure of the Association had been first of all to obtain the assent of members to any proposal of this sort, that in all past instances where, when they had adopted short time, the members had been first consulted, and that only when all agreed, short time was adopted. That the constitution of the Association did not wisely permit of any interference in the determination of questions such as those, except upon general agreement. That having explained that Mr. Tata's resolution, as it was, could not, even if carried, have any practical result, he would now proceed to consider the question of short time or no short time. There were circumstances under which short time was very desirable and the only sure for evils existing. Such circumstances were when production was in excess of consumption. When this was the case, then, in his opinion, short time was the only cure. Such circumstances existed when the mills went on short time in 1891. New mills had been started during the years 1891 and 1890, and in 1891 their production was more than China could take. As a consequence stocks increased very considerably, and they had in China a stock of 120 thousand bales in addition to large stocks in the mills in Bombay. The mills, under the circumstances, wisely determined to go on short time until such times as the new Factory Act by stopping the mills one day in seven resulted in a permanent increase of the spinning power of the mils. But there were other circumstances even when there was not a good margin of profit, or even a margin of profit which did not warrant resort to short time. At present such circumstances, he thought, existed. Owing to the small American crop, the raw material had advanced some 50 per cent, say from Rs. 160 to Rs. 240. Yarn had followed to a certain extent, but as was always the case when there was an advance in the raw material, the manufactured article had not followed so quickly and although their yarn had advanced from 5. 5-16 to 7 annas for 20s, they had little or no margin. But he did not think that because at the moment they had no margin they should increase the cost of their production by fully a quarter of an anna by going on short time. At present the prices are higher than they had been at any time during the past ten years, but stocks in China now being only 53,000 bales against 114,000 same time last year, and 120,000 in 1890, clearly showed that although their shipments last year were the highest on record, namely, 440,000 bales against 390,000 for the previous year, still the low prices that prevailed in 1890-91 had very considerably tended to increase the consumption. That day's price in Hongkong was 84 dollars a bale. Were the mills to go on short time a price of 87 dollars in China would only leave them in the same position they were now in. That advance in prices would not, in his opinion, be obtainable because there were many dealers who held low price yarn and who would sell as they were now doing whenever they saw a small profit, and the mills would not benefit one bit; but, under all circumstances, he thought that when they had advancing markets, small stocks and a good demand for their production, it would be a mistake to curtail their production with the object of trying to increase prices, which were already high enough, to check consumption. Again they must not lose sight of the fact that they had to compete with mills in Japan. Their clearances there during the fortnight of which they had advices by the last mail, were 1,600 bales of Bombay yarn, showing clearly that notwithstanding mills in Japan, which were working 24 hours per day, and which did not insure yet they were able to sell their yarn in competition with their production. But if they went on short time and increased the cost of their production by a quarter of an anna per pound, they were practically offering a premium of a quarter anna to the Japan mills to buy cotton in their markets and spin it in their mills and sell it in markets that they still thought they could command. But some of his friends might say that their object was not to increase the cost of their production, but to try by reducing the cost of cotton to obtain an improved margin in that way. He did not think that the closing of the mills would have any effect upon the price of the raw material which was governed by sterling prices at home, and unless they were willing to pay the prices which shippers to the Continent and Japan could or would pay, the cotton would be shipped either to the Continent or to Japan. Taking all circumstances into consideration, he regretted that he could not support Mr. Tata's resolution. He could not advise the mills to enhance the price of their production which was already dear enough to risk a falling off in demand. At present the demand was good, and prices were firmer. His Hongkong telegram gave sales for the week at 6000 bales with a firm market. He thought their policy was to go on quietly producing as cheaply as they could, trusting that with larger receipts of cotton in Bombay, and the still upward move in China, they would have their margin that would be fairly remunerative. (Applause).

MY TATA'S RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Tata said that with regard to the Chairman's remarks about the procedure to be followed, he might say that on the former occasion, when the short time movement was attempted, the conditions were not exactly similar. There seemed on that occasion to be some hesitation on the part of the millowners who thought that the movement would not be productive of beneficial results. There appeared to be at present a general wish on the part of mill-owners to adopt the short time movement, because there were very few mills in Bombay which now worked at a profit. Mr. Cotton said that there was still a margin in the sale of yarn; but he ventured to say that the mill-owners present at the meeting would agree with him when he said that at the current market rates there was no profit at all on the sale of that article. The prices of cotton were steadily going up, whereas those of yarn were gradually falling. In fact, the cost of yarn had reached that limit at which it would be impossible to carry on spinning operations unless the rates for cotton went down. Mr. Tata then gave a number of figures from the latest circulars and observed that unless they adopted short time, the stock would go on increasing in the China markets, and the Bombay mill-owners would be in a worse plight than at present. If they could only maintain the present prices they would get some relief. The present prices of cotton were more or less speculative, and it was quite possible that the rates for that article might go down. Under these circumstances, he thought that the short time movement advocated by him should be adopted in the interest of the mill industry of this city. Even the rumour that they were going to adopt short time movement would lower the prices of cotton and advance those of the yarn. The closing of the mills for three days in the week would help them to a very great extent. The present state of affairs was bad enough, but it might become worse in course of time, and they must therefore look things in the face and remedy the evil without any further delay. With regard to Mr. Cotton's arguments about Japan, he might say that Japan could not compete with them. Japan manufactured such a small quantity of yarn that it could be well left out of account.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost, only seven members voting in its favour. Mr. Tata's resolution was then put to the vote and carried by a large majority.

HOW TO GIVE EFFECT TO RESOLUTION?

The Chairman: I confess I do not know how we are going to give effect to the resolution.

Mr. Wacha wished to know if the resolution would be binding or not. He hoped the resolution would not be barren of results. The Committee should try to give effect to the resolution by sending a circular to the members of the Association.

The Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia saw the difficulty in which the Association had placed itself, and he accordingly moved that the Committee of the Association be requested to take steps to ascertain what number of mill-owners were willing to carry out the resolution passed at that meeting.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jehangir Hormusjee enquired if the weaving mills would also have to be closed together with the spinning mills?

The Chairman: It is a very proper question.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia: The committee will also go into this question.

Mr. Gordhandas: In how many days will the report be submitted?

The Chairman assured the members that as far as he was concerned he would try and submit the report as early as possible.

Mr. Pherozeshah M. Jeejeebhoy said that he would not bind himself in any way unless all the mill-owners joined in the movement.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia said that the resolution would not come into force unless three-fourths of the mills assented to the proposed arrangement.

Mr. Wacha: Exclusive of mill-owners who are not members of the Association.

Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit thought it advisable under the circumstances to meet again in the course of the next week to know the result of the Committee's enquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Wadia's motion was then put to the meeting and carried, the Chairman intimating that the meeting was adjourned till Tuesday next at 4-30 p.m. to enable the Committee to lay the result of their enquiry before them.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

CRISIS IN MILL INDUSTRY

MILL-OWNERS' ULTIMATUM

PLIGHT OF THE WORKERS.

The Mill-Owners of Bombay delivered their ultimatum in the shape of a threat to make a cut of 15 to 20 per cent in the wages of their employees, at a conference of the leaders of the men a few days ago, and since then there have been meetings of the latter and their sympathisers all over the city, but no decision has yet been arrived at. In the nature of things, it is impossible for the men to come to any final decision. What had happened all these years, whenever there was a strike, has also happened this year. The men have no real leaders, whose decision they will finally and implicitly obey. And every one knows it. But there are some honest people who are trying their best to serve the men, uneducated as they are, and thus enable them to concert together for a common purpose. The men are, no doubt, shrewd enough but that is not enough for the purpose. The consensus of opinion among the men is that there should be no reduction in wages, and that instead there should be a reduction in the number of working days. The Mill-owners, as was to be expected, are opposed to this idea of cutting down the working days, as they say that it would not mean any saving to them in wages. Their main object, of course, is a reduction in the wages of the men. But the wages given to the Mill-operatives at the present time are the lowest possible, and any further reduction must mean starvation. The present wages are on the border line of starvation wages, for the prices of all necessaries are still very high, and there is no likelihood of any abatement in these. Therefore, any reduction, let it be the slightest, will mean starvation to the men. The reduction of the wages of employees is no doubt the easiest way of making economies, for the Mill-owners are like all employers of labour in the world and must make use of the easiest and the most handy way of making economies. Their logic is understandable. They have only to hold a pistol at the heads of the men and say that they must either accept a reduction or face starvation. The acute unemployment in the city and consequent misery have emboldened the Mill-owners in the step they propose to take, and the men,—no doubt, in a way, are helpless. But the loss will not be altogether one-sided, if the Mills close down.

However, the best way out of the situation would be for the Mill-owners to meet the men half-way; the sacrifice, if there is to be any, should not come from one side alone, but both parties must contribute. So far, the Mill-owners have shown no inclination to make any sacrifice for the sake of saving the industry and it is rather hard and unreasonable to ask the men to live on starvation wages. The leaders of the men themselves can have no opinion on the question, as the men are firm and will not listen to any advice coming from others which would compel them to lead a life of semi-starvation. The leaders have an unenviable task before them—to prepare the men for a sacrifice of their wages—and they fight shy of this. They have hitherto merely asked the men for their opinion, or decision, and that decision is that no reduction will be acceptable to them in any shape, unless it comes in the shape of lesser number of working days per month. There the matter stands at present.

The leaders of the men are to see the Owners in a couple of days, and no doubt further efforts will be made them to come to some terms more acceptable to both sides. The Owners have come down to about 16 per cent. reduction. But that is not acceptable to the men.

In the meantime a circular has been issued under the signatures of Messrs. Ginwalla, Jhabvala, Bhatwadeker, Mayekar and others informing the employees of the terms of the Mill-owners. The next conference between the latter and the leaders of the men will be held to-morrow.

DIST. BOARD RLY. ENTERPRISE.

S. INDIAN CHAMBER'S MEMORANDUM.

MADRAS, July 13.

The South Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras, has submitted a memorandum to Mr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways, at the interview which he had with the Chamber this afternoon. The memorandum among other things dealt with the question of the construction and control of branch and feeder lines with special reference to District Boards and said that the Chamber considered it neither just nor economically sound to place the question of the District Board railway enterprise exactly on the same basis as private company enterprise. In regard to the branch lines the Chamber also expressed dissatisfaction with the meagre provision made by the Government for railway extension in South India, with the high railway rates and fares and with the indifference of the Government to the relief of the congestion in railways.—A. P.

The International Co-operators' Day was observed by the members of the Hubli Industrial Settlement Co-operative Credit Society Limited, on the 4th July under the presidentship of Rev. J. W. Kemble.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR.

GENEVA CONFERENCE.

MR. JOSHI ON WORKERS' PLIGHT IN COLONIES

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Mr. M. N. Joshi, the representative of the Indian workers, at the International Labour Conference on May 28:—

Mr. President and brother Delegates, in the few remarks that I propose to address to the Conference this morning, I wish to confine myself to questions concerning the special countries, the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories.

I greatly admire the work done by the International Labour Conference and the International Labour Organisation for improving labour conditions throughout the words, especially in Europe. I also fully appreciate the difficulties in the way of accomplishing the object with which this Organisation was started. The enthusiasm which we saw at Washington, for improving conditions of labour, is decreasing year after year. I also fully appreciate the fact that, in spite of the difficulties, the workers in India have derived at least some benefit from the action of the International Labour Conference, and of the International Labour Organisations. But, as one who has watched the activities of the International Labour Conference and of the International Labour Organization for the past six years, an impression is being left on my mind that the interests of the special countries, or the colonies, protectorates, and the mandated territories are not properly looked after by this Organization. I feel that questions concerning these countries do not receive the same attention in this Coiference as questions which affect the European workers. I do not propose to absolve even the members of the Workers' Group from this charge, in spite of notice, questions relating to the special countries have been relegated practically to the last day of the discussion on the Director's Report, is a point in favour of my statement.

But, Sir, I was very glad to read in the Director's Report at least a few paragraphs regarding these territories. Although I was very glad to find that the Director had given some attention to the question, I was disappointed in reading the contents of these paragraphs. Most of the Governments which are responsible for the government of the colonies, the protectorates, and the mandated territories, state in their report to the Office either that they are still enquiring into the problem, or that the Conventions and Recommendations cannot be applied to these territories. It is now more than six years since the Washington Conference was held, and since the important Conventions regarding hours of work and other questions were passed. If these Goverments could not come to a decision in six years. I do not know how much more time they want in order to consider these questions

Where they have considered these questions, most of the Governments state that the conditions of the colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are so different from their own that the Conventions and Recommendations cannot be applied to them. I want to know, Sir, how conditions in these territories are different. Is anyone prepared to say that, simply because the climate of some countries is hotter than the climate of Europe, the workers in these territories can work longer hours without any detriment to their health? Is anyone prepared to say here that, simply because the climate of a territory is hotter than that of Europe, women do not require to be helped during the period of child birth?

I do not therefore understand those people who say, that conditions in colonies, protectorates, and mandated territories are different, and that the Conventions and Recommendations cannot be applied to them.

FACTORY CONDITIONS IN INDIAN STATES.

I wish particularly to point out that in India one-third of our territory is ruled by Indian Princes. These Indian Princes are represented by members of their own class in the Assembly of the League of Nations. They are not represented in this Conference. Perhaps they do not care to attend this Conference; but I want to know from the Director of the International Labour Office whether he has taken any steps to ask the Government of India for any report concerning the application of the Conventions and Recommendations in these Protectorates, namely, the Indian States. It is a matter of great regret that one-third of India should not reap the benefit of Conventions and Recommendations passed in this Conference. Already I find that some of our capitalists are starting factories in Indian States, in order that they may be free from any regulations regarding hours of work and other labour questions. This is a very important question from the point of view of the Indian workers.

I should also like to know who in this Conference represents workers in the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories. Does my friend Mr. Poulton represent the workers in Ceylon, Malaya, the Straits Settlements, Mauritius and other colonies Does the Dutch Workers' Delegate represent the workers in Java? If the workers in colonies are not represented in this Conference, how is the Conference likely to know what conditions of labour are in such colonies? I suggest that the Workers' Delegates from those countries which are responsible for the government of these colonies and protectorates should take steps to keep in touch with their labour conditions. They should take steps to bring with them at least advisers, if they will not have a Delegate, from these colonies; otherwise the workers in the colonies are likely to suffer.

WORKERS' PLIGHT IN THE COLONIES.

My friend Mr. Suzuki referred to the right of association. Even in our own country there are questions arising out of trade union activities which are brought under the law of conspiracy; but I do not wish to speak on that subject to-day. I wish to refer to the personal freedom of the workers who suffer on account of certain laws in the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories, and also in some special countries. Sir, in some of these colonies and special countries there are laws according to which a breach of contract of service is punished by the criminal law. There are penal sanctions for a breach of contract of service. This law is an obstacle in the way of the personal freedom of a worker. A worker is not free to dispose of his labour to whomsoever he likes and in the manner he likes. The sooner the law is repealed in all these colonies, the better it will be.

I wish to ask the International Labour Office whether it proposes to put the question of penal sanctions for criminal breach of contract of service before this Conference.

It is not only the penal sanctions for the breach of contract of service which restricts the freedom of the workers in these colonies. There are colonies in which workers are forced to work for a certain class of employers. In my own country there is a system of forced labour. Sometimes if a Government officer is touring and wants servants, he can ask any worker to serve him, and he may pay him whatever he likes. Not only that, but if an officer has a friend touring in his district, say in the Hills of the United Provinces, that officer can force a labourer to serve that tourist also.

In the colonies that system is found in a much worse form. In Kenya the natives are forced to work for the English planters and landlords by a system of poll-taxes. I should like to know whether the attention of the International Labour Office has been drawn to this system of forced labour. I have seen certain paragraphs in the Director's Report about this; but merely mentioning these things in the Report is not sufficient. I should like to know what steps the International Labour Office and the Governing Body have taken to bring these questions before the Conference. I suggest that the Conference should establish a separate committee to investigate questions concerning the colonies protectorates and mandated territories.

I was shocked to read in some of the Statutes of the mandated territories that penal sanctions for breach of contract of service exist in those territories. The League of Nations has been established to secure liberty for the workers of the world, and if these laws restricting the liberty of the workers are found in territories governed by the League of Nations I do not know where we are to turn to find greater freedom for the workers.

NEED FOR REVISING THE CONVENTIONS.

I do not wish to take up much more of your time, but I should like to say a word about the position of the special countries. This Conference passed certain Conventions and Recommendations at Washigton which were specially applicable to Japan and India. I should like to ask the Director of the International Labour Office whether he proposes to take any steps to review these Conventions and Recommendations. The Conventions and Recommendations for Japan and India do not go so far as those which apply to the European world. It is now six years since they were passed, and it is time that these Conventions and Recommendations were revised. I would like the Director of the International Labour Office to tell me whether he proposes to take any steps to review the situation with regard to these Conventions and Recommendations.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE CONVENTIONS.

When I request the Director of the International Labour Office to review and revise these Conventions and Recommendations, I am not unmindful of the fact that certain Conventions passed at Washington have not yet been ratified by Japan. When I refer to Japan I assure you, Mr. President, and I should like to assure my colleagues from Japan, that I do not speak in a spirit of fault-finding. I am speaking on this subject because we experience great difficulty in India owing to the non-ratification by Japan of Conventions and Recommendations, especially as regards hours of work and the night work of women. We look upon Japan—at least in India—as the leader of Asia. We look to Japan to show us the path, to guide us in the way of progress; and therefore, when we find that the Japanese Government does not ratify the Conventions and Recommendations we in India are greatly disappointed.

We are not only disappointed, but for the last two years we, workers in India, have felt that if Japan does not ratify the Conventions and Recommendations, it will be difficult for the workers of India to secure any progress as regards their own conditions. Not only that, but we fear that it may be difficult for us to maintain even the conditions we enjoy to-day; we feel that our standards are liable to be lowered. I therefore appeal to my colleagues from Japan—and especially to my colleague of the Workers' Group—to do their best to get these Conventions and Recommendations ratified and to get legislation passed to give effect to these Conventions and Recommendations. If Japan ratifies the Conventions and passes legislation as regards hours of work and the prohibition of night work by women, our path in India will be easier; but if Japan does not ratify, the workers in India may suffer to some extent.

When I say these things about Japan, I do not intend to suggest that labour conditions in Japan are worse than they are in India; on the contrary, I feel that in certain respects labour conditions in Japan are much better than they are in India. The non-ratification by Japan however, of the Conventions on hours of work and the prohibition of night work for women puts a special difficulty in our way, and I therefore appeal to my colleagues from Japan to secure the consent of their Government to the ratification of these Conventions, and thus not only help their own progress—the progress of their own workers—but the progress of the workers of India.

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LATE SIR P. T. CHETTY.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT MADRAS

MADRAS, July 13.

A largely attended public meeting convened by the Sheriff of Madras to perpetuate the memory of Sir P. Teogaraya Chetty, late leader of the Non-Brahmin Party and the founder of the party, was held this evening at the Victoria Public Hall, His Excellency the Governor presiding. Resolutions expressing deep regret and sorrow at the heavy loss sustained by the death of Sir P. Teogaraya Chetty and conveying their profound sympathy to the bereaved family and appointing a committee to collect subscriptions for a suitable memorial to commemorate the services of the deceased were passde.

In the course of his speech His Excellency said: "I believe him to have been a wise leader of unrefying and restraining force, one who by him personality and single-heartedness won the respect not only of the members of his party but of very many who did not follow his lead or accept his political creed. In word and deed he was loyal to the King and the Empire and he worked always for orderly progress on constitutional lines towards the goal of self-government."

Among those who took part in the meeting were the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Hon. Usman Sahib, Hon Raja of Panagal, Hon. T. E. Moir, M. O. Thanikachalam Chettiar, Sir T. Sadasiva Iyyar, Sir K. Venkata Reddi Naidu, Sir R. Venkatarathnam and Sir C. Sankaran Nair.

Sir K. V. Reddi announced that Rs. 116,000 had been subscribed for the memorial.—A. P.

ARREST AT DHAR.

ALLEGED ILL TREATMENT OF INDORE CONGRESSMAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 14.

It is understood that Mr. Chhotelal Keshiram Chandel, ex-General Secretary Congress Committee, Indore Residency has been arrested at Dhar by the order of the Dewan. It is reported he had distributed pamphlets containing an open letter to the Maharaja of Dhar and some articles contributed to the newspapers in which he has described the deficiency of the administrative authorities. It is also said that he was badly treated by the police officers.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST "SIYASAT" EDITOR.

LAHORE, July 13.

To-day before a division bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justices Broadway and Coldstream the Government advocate submitted an application praying that Syed Habib, Editor of the "Daily Siyasat" of Lahore be dealt with according to law for committing a contempt of court by writing an article making an virulent attack against Mr. Justice Zafar Ali, imputing to him motives and characterising him as a parasitic judge. Their Lordships issued a notice to the Editor of the "Siyasat" asking him to show the cause why he should not be dealt with according to law and fixed Friday the 17th July for the hearing of the proceedings.—A. P.

ASSAM COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR'S SURVEY OF BUSINESS.

SHILLONG, July 13.

In opening the session of the Assam Legislative Council to-day His Excellency Sir William Reid briefly surveyed the business before the House touching on the Land Settlements Bill and the opium question. He trusted that the Councillors would correct misunderstandings which had arisen over the Settlements Bill. With regard to opium His Excellency earnestly hoped that it would be possible to reduce both the ration and the issues for the current year to a figure even below that which having regard to the increased risk of smuggling, it was felt safe to adopt at the moment.

The Assam Settlements Bill 1925 was considered and a motion to refer it to a Select Committee was adopted.—A.P.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

FAREWELL TO AGENT.

On behalf of the Indian Commercial Community doing business with the Netherlands Trading Society, Bombay, an address was presented on Thursday evening to Mr. L. J. S. Van Leeuwen, Agent of the Society. A number of prominent Indian merchants were present on the occasion. The address, which was read by Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Laljee, M.L.C., ran as follows:—

"We, the members of the Indian Commercial Community, doing business with the Netherlands Trading Society, approach you, on this occasion of your departure from India, to bid you farewell.

You have been the head of the Bombay office of the Netherlands Trading Society since its commencement in 1921 and during this period have won the confidence your business constituents by your uprightness and fairness of business methods your deep business knowledge and above all by that careful watchfulness of their interests which distinguishes a successful banker.

We realise that in a country like ours it is difficult for a banker to steer clear racial differences in the way of business and yet, you, Sir, have by your great tact freedom from racial prejudices and a sense of strict impartiality been able to achiev this and in doing this to further the cause of the institution in which you occupy such a responsible position. May we hope, Sir, that this fairness and this impartiality which have come to be synonymous of your Bank during your regime will continue to be associated with it during the regime of your successor.

Banking has always been considered the hub and the fulcrum of business and this function has been accentuated still more in the case of modern business with its peculiar and scientific organisation and the wide and broad extent of its scope and ramifications. The function of a Bank is rightly recognised to be to give facilities to trade and this your Bank has always discharged successfully under your able guidance and direction.

We have great pleasure in recording on this occasion, Sir, that you have been associated during your regime with such an able and watchful official like Mr. Mojilal Purshottam Pandya who has successfully translated your spirit in the daily business and routine of the Bank and been so close a link between you and the merchants.

In conclusion we tender our most sincere congratulations on your promotion to a senior office of your Bank and hope that this will be followed by still greater honours which Providence will give you a long life to enjoy. You carry with you, Sir, the good wishes of all with whom you have came into contact."

MR. LEEUWEN'S REPLY.

Replying to the address Mr Leeuwen said that since he came to Bombay he had made many friends and it was with feelings of extreme regret that he was parting with them. He had tried his level best to make the Bank in his charge a successful concern and, of course, he had received great help from the mercantile community who were its clients. The pivot of business dealings was mutual confidence and trust and no businessman could do without these essentials. That evening's gathering was a proof of his good fortune in winning the confidence of the business world of Bombay. He thanked them all, as well as his staff for the very great kindness they had shown him throughout. He had found Mr. Pandya, his Chief Cashier, very faithful, hardworking and tactful in business matters and he was very sorry to part with such a friend. He again thanked then all for their kindness.

Mr. Pandya then read a farewell address on behalf of the staff of the Society. This address dwelt on the kindness and large-heartedness of Mr. Leeuwen and expressed the great regret of the staff at his departure from their midst.

Thanking the staff for their good wishes, by Mr. Leeuwen observed that he was extremely obliged to them, especially for their very hard work during the initial year of the Society.

Mr. Leeuwen was then garlanded and the evening's function came to a close after the party had partaken of light refreshments and wished. Mr. Leeuwen *"bon voyage."*

TARKESHWAR TEMPLE PROPERTY.

MAHANT'S APPEAL AGAINST HUGHLY JUDGE'S ORDER.

CALCUTTA, July 13.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Walmsley and Mukerjee an application was made on behalf of the Mahant of Tarkeswar against the order of the District Judge of Hughly appointing a receiver to the properties of the Mohant and also of the temple. Counsel on behalf of the Mohant said that after the Satyagrahis had taken possession of the temple the Mohant agreed to the appointment of a receiver of the temple properties only and the judge appointed a receiver. Thereafter others became parties to the suit brought against the Mohant by the public and on an application of the former the judge appointed another receiver to the entire properties.

Possession taken by this receiver with the help of the executive and the police was not an effective possession. The whole of the properties, said the counsel, were in possession of the Congress party and Mahabirdal and the Mohant was bullied into a compromise by the Congress party. Their Lordships admitted the appeal and also issued a rule on the opposite party to show cause why delivery to the receiver of the properties should not be stayed pending the hearing of the appeal.—A. P.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION OF DELAY IN INTRODUCING ACT.

(From the Director of Information.)

The report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for 1923-24 gives a special chapter to primary education which in this Presidency is defined as "education given wholly through the vernacular in any of the prescribed vernacular standards". That is to say all purely vernacular schools are classed as primary. There are 12,555 primary schools in the Presidency with 833,864 pupils. The total cost was Rs. 166 1/2 lakhs (an increase of 9 1/2 lakhs) the cost to Government being over Rs. 110 lakhs.

Dealing with the Primary Education Act which it was anticipated, at one time, would be brought into operation during the year 1923-24, the Director points out that it was not found possible to achieve this, mainly owing to the complexity of the rules which had to be framed under the Act, and the need for careful scrutiny of these rules by Government. Draft rules were published in October 1923, and District Local Boards and Municipalities were invited to send in their criticisms and comments. The replies received covered over 1,500 pages. These were considered and as a result modifications were made and the rules again communicated to District Local Boards and Municipalities. Finally informal conferences were held in March and April 1924, at Poona, Dharwar, Surat and Karachi between representatives of District Local Boards and Municipalities and the Director or Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The rules, after further amendments, were finally published in October 1924. In the meantime a further difficulty had arisen because the elections under the new local Boards Act were to take place in most districts in the latter part of 1924-25, and it was considered undesirable to transfer the management of primary education to bodies which would remain in office for a few months only.

Many difficult problems have arisen, not the least of which is the future of the inspecting staff. It is hoped, however, that the Primary Education Act will be brought into operation early in the current year.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY LALJI'S WEDDING

The marriage of Mr. Husseinbhoy Abdullabhoy Lalji, M. L. C. and Municipal Councillor with the daughter of late Mr. Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji took place on Monday morning at "Flowermead", Warden Road, Bombay. In the evening an entertainment was given to the elite of Bombay in a specially erected pandal which was gaily decorated. Among those present on the occasion were:—

The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart: The Hon. Mr. Justice A. M. Kajiji, The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Mani-ul-mulk, Consul General of Iran. Sirdar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Messrs. Faizo B. Tyabji, Hoosein Bhadruddin Tyabji, Vithalbhai J. Patel, T. G. S. Little, (Solicitor). Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Haji Yoosuf Sobani, Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer, Saleh Mahomed Dharamsey, Abdul Rehman Moledina, Mr. Ahmed Miya Chhotani, Haji Habib Karim, Ramzanalli Lalji Sajan, Fraser, Machinson, (Municipal Ex: Engr:), Shete, Kowshik, Nanabhai Jangalwala, Kaikobad Dinshaw Adenwalla, Jehangirji Rutlonji Dubash, Manchershaw Jivaji, Solicitor, Ishwardas Lakhmidas Khurshed F. Nariman, Drs. D. B. Master, Jehangir C. Lilavwalla, Shroff, Deshmukh, and Dr. Rele, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Motilal Kanji, Shivdas Chapsey, Punjabhai Thakersey, Rao Bahadur Shamrao Dinanath Manker, Messrs. Manohardas Tribhovandas, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Messrs. Ispahani, Bhushari, Haje Esa Haji Usman Poonawalla, Mahomed Miya Khandwani, Ebrahim Miya Khandwani, Mahomed Alli Allbux, Salebhoy Tyabji Barodawalla, A. N. Surve, Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Rahimtulla Chinoy, Curmallybhai Peerbhoy, Rehimtulla Curmallibhai Peerbhoy, Somji Barrister, Haji Barrister, Vellani Barrister, Gulamalli, Vakil, Sheriffbhai Hassum, Haji Hassum Glasswalla, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meshri, Messrs. Kanji Master, Havseliwalla, Gulam Hoosein Matcheswala, Ismailji Matcheswala, Fida Hoosein Abdul Hoosein, Abdulla Fazalbhoy, Ibrahim Gulam Hoosein Curimbhoy, Haji Habib Karim, Haji Abubaker, Abdul Rehman Mahomed Yoosuf, Haji Fateh Mahomed Juma, Gulamhusein Issaji Tajbhoy, Jostaram, Solicitors, Dabholker, Solicitor, Burjor Cooper, Manchershaw J Gandhy, Solicitor, Mathuradas Gokuldas Raja, Sitaldas Tirathdas, Mojilal T. Pandya, Fateh Mahomed Yoosuf, A. T. Janai, Vakil, Cassumalli J. Rehimtulla, Abdulla Rahimtulla Goolam Hussein Cassum, Ahmedbhai Dosal, Ibrahim Moledina, Molubhai Jivraj, Ismail Piredina, Sheriffbhai Damji, Hosseinbhai Hossein, B. K. Setalwad, Kanchanlal V. Merchant, Khimchand Mehta, N. K. Shaikh, Abubaker Begmahomed.

After partaking of refreshments and offering their best wishes to Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji the guests dispersed after enjoying a pleasant evening.

Mr. Lalji also received congratulatory messages from the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward The Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. Percival, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, The Hon. Khan Bahadur Gulam Husein Hidayatulla. Messrs. D. F. Mulla, Mandlick, H. B. Clayton, Lakhmidas Rawji Tairsey, Sayad Abdulla Brelvi, Macgowrily of P. & O. St. Navgn: Co: Ltd., Karsondas Moolji Jaitha, Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., Amiruddin Salebhoy, Tyabjee and many others.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

MR. PATHIK SENTENCED

AN OPIUM SCANDAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, July 12.

The curtain has at last fallen. The longest political trial came to an end on the 4th July when the Maharaj Kumar of Udaipur delivered final judgment in the case of Mr. B. S. Patnik after twenty months in custody. During this period, law has struggled with custom, justice with political considerations. Eventually what ought not to have triumphed has prevailed and the father of awakening in Modern Rajasthan has been condemned to imprisonment for a term of two years and a half with effect from the date of expiry of the sentence in the case of keeping proscribed literature. This sentence expired on September 9, 1924. Rajasthan, unless she makes it impossible, will thus be deprivede of the services of one of her best patriots for a further period of twenty months. Never was public opinion so intensely focussed on a political trial within the precincts of an Indian State and never was it so remorsely disregarded. But the Maharaj Kumar will not do things half-heartedly. He has further ordered that no man belonging to the Rajasthan Sewasangta shall in future enter the sacred confines of present Mewar without the permission of the State. But how will it be decided as who who belongs to the Sewasangha and who does not?

A big opium smuggling case has created a great sensation in the capital. In this case the son of a former customs officer was arrested at the Railway station while illicitly carrying away a chest of opium. He made statements involving one of the ministers, a judge of the High Court and some other important officials. Proceedings of a departmntal enquiry were held in camera and some big officials are reported to have been interned in the Gulab Bagh and elsewhere. Attempts to hush up the matter have been made with some measure of success.

Another sensation was provided last month by numerous resignations in the State forces. The resignations which are said to exceed a couple of hundred in number were the outcome of alarm at the contemplated appointment of a European Commander-in-Chief and the physical examination of the troops by the European Civil Surgeon. The resignations have not yet been accepted.

ALWAR

To-day's "Tarun Rajasthan" has important news about Alwar. It says: "About 125 Rajputs from the Bansoor Tehsil have been summoned to Alwar under bonds of Rs. 50 each. They are to appear before the Maharaja from the 10th to 14th instant in connection with the Nimoochana tragedy. They have been put at the State stable and are fed by the State. Official after official comes and points out to them the advantage of tendering an apology to "Prabhuji", as the Maharaja likes to be addressed by one and all in his territories and entering into a compromise with the State on the Nimoochana affair. Among the disadvantages of accepting these overtures is mentioned the fate of the thirty arrested on the scene of the tragedy. These unfortunate men are said to have been tried by a special Judge and condemned, with the exception of one, to long imprisonments ranging from one to twenty years' hard labour. The highest sentence was passed on the two leaders Madho Singh and Govind Singh who stoutly refused to ask for pardon and preferred to face death rather than admit guilt which was they believe not theirs but that of the officials. The Rajputs assembled at Alwar are practically in internment and feel nervous about their fate."

These masures, if true, will I fear greatly prejudice the work of an independent public enquiry if it is at all allowed.

BHARATPUR.

Arbitrary action seems to have become the order of the day in Rajputana. The latest addition to this category is Bharatpore. The ruler though fond of keeping expensive motor cars in large numbers and clean shaven bodyguards with costly uniforms which have landed the State in heavy debt is known to have a soft corner in his heart for his people whom he served so well during the last floods. But a recent event has revealed the autocrat in him. Pandit Jagannath Dass Adhikari, a prominent citizen of Bharatpore and the founder of the Hindi daily "Vaibhava" of Delhi, has been cast into prison without any trial.

JAIPUR.

Sikar, the principal feudatory of Jaipur, was the scene of acute unrest on account of the policy of repression pursued by the late senior officer who was an outsider. The people naturally expected that an indigenous man would be appointed in his place but they seem to be alarmed at the prospect of an outsider being foisted on their simple and unmitiated Rao Raja. It is reported pressure is being brought to bear on him by the Revenue and Excise Department of the Jaipur Cabinet to choose an outsider. The member in charge of this department recently visited Sikar and it is believed it was at his instance that the Rao Raja sanctioned a pension of Rs.150 per mensem for the family of the late senior officer for an indefinite period. The people regard this as an imposition in view of the fact that the late senior officer was highly unpopular and had scarcely put in a year's service.

DISTURBANCE IN AKYAB JAIL.

RANGOON, July 13.

There was a disturbance at the Akyab jail on July 6th. Within an hour the situation was well under control. Next morning the Arakanese prisoners refused to work under Burman supervision. As soon as obedience was enforced the prisoners got out of control and started attacking the Burmans. Some of the latter were seriously injured. Burmans are now being kept apart from the rest so as to prevent future trouble.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 14.

After the recent decline Reuter reported to-day 54 to 51 points up in New York futures. The market declined at the opening on reports of some rains in Texas but later advanced on shorts covering and speculative buying. Liverpool has been reported 13 to 19 points higher. The market improved on straddle buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 13th inst. as under:—

"Rains in Texas and Oklahoma regarded as insufficient."

In consequence of a sharp advance reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 6½ higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 454½ and declined gradually to Rs. 451½ on Exporters and general selling and closed at Rs. 452 on Bazar Operators buying. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 418 and going down by half a rupee advanced to Rs. 419½ on Marwari Shroffs buying. At this level, several Bazar operators and Commission Houses sold which caused the market to depress to Rs. 418 and closed at Rs. 419 at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs 419 and closed steady at Rs. 420 at 6-30 p.m. on buing by Exporters and Commission Houses.

Oomra Decr/January opened at Rs. 394 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed at Rs. 395 on Bazar operators buying. Bengal July and Decr/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 382 and Rs. 355 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate inquiry from Exporters and mills

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 14, 6-30 p.m.

Fully Good Broach April/May	420
Fully Good Broach July/Aug	454
Fully Good Bengal Decr/Jan	354
Fully Good Bengal July	381
Fine Oomra Decr/Jan	396

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab: Superfine 420; Fine 410; F. Good 387; Good 377.

M. G. Kadi/Viramgaon: Superfine 475; Fine 465; F. Good 455, Good 445.

M. G. Dhollera: Superfine 468; Fine 458; F. Good 448; Good 438

M. G. Punjab/American: Superfine 503; Fine 493; F. Good 483; Good 473.

M. G. Broach: Superfine 490; Fine 480; F. Good 470; Good 460.

M. G. Southerns: F. Good 441; Good 431; F. G. Fair 421.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 14.

Fully Good Broach April/May	419
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	452
Fully Good Bengal Decr/Jan.	355
Fully Good Bengal July	382
Fine Oomra Decr/Jan.	395

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

14th July 1925.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M. G.	.....	410
Bengal F. G. M.G.	380/82	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	.....	410
Sindh-Punjab F.G.MG	380/82	.....
Punjab-American M G	450/60	470/80
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G	410/420	465/70
Nagpur	415/425	465/70
Yeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	445/50
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	415/420	445/50
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440/45
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420/430
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	390/400
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M. G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	450
Coompta M.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	410/425
Westerns H. G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	.....	435/45
Cambodia M. G.	.....	475/95

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, July 14.

New York Market 13th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.60	Oct.	23.92+32	24.14	+54
22.15	Jan.		22.68	+53
23.45	Mar.		23.98	+53
23.74	May.		24.25	+51

Telegraphic market advices:—Market firm.

October highest 24.17 (2.58 p.m.) lowest 23.50 (at the opening), range .67 points.

Liverpool Market 13th July:—

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.96	July			13.09	+13
12.53	Oct.	12.46 —7	12.42—11	12.69	+16
12.41	Jan.	12.33 —8		12.58	+17
12.44	Mar.			12.53	+19
	Egyptian.				
23.55	Nov.			23.60	+05
22.45	Jan			22.50	+05

Telegraphic market advises:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.:—Light rains Texas Gulf Coast, San Antonio dist. New Orleans dist and Alabama. Slightly cooler.

(2) Cabled 5 p.m.: Market recovered on good New York and straddle buying.

American cross rate on Saturday 4.85 3/4; on Monday 4.86 1/8.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay July 14.

(Compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail).

	Week ending 31st July 1925. This week	This season	Last season
Into Sight	38	14.496	11,120
Receipts at American Ports	18	9.353	6,815
Exports from America—			
To Great Britain	5	2.517	1,653
To Continent	25	4,479	3,426
To Japan, Canada etc.	—	999	582
Total	30	7,995	5,661
Worlds Spinners takings of American Cotton	174	14.040	16,858
Liverpool forwardings to Spinners (all kinds)	58	3,138	2,580
Visible Supply			
American Ports		321	228
Amereican countec towns		191	234
Great Britain & Continent		936	598
Total		1,445	1,058
Last week		1.586	1,186
Difference on week		—141	—95
Great Britain Stock (All kinds)		739	490

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Bombay, July 14.

Description.	Ready	1925: J/Aug.	1926, A/May
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F G.	—465/70	452	418 1/2 D/Jan
Oomra M. G. Fine	—415/25		394 1/2
Bengal M. G. Fine	—460/65		
„ M. G. F. G.	—385/87	382	354
Khandesh Black leaf*	—375/85		
Khandwa/Senavad	—395/410		
Jalna/Aurangabad	—350/400		
Harda	—375/425		
Ujjain	—370/425		
Parbhani Purna	—395/405		
Nander	—395/405		
Wardha/Warora	—435/40		
Nagpur Katol	—440/45		
Adoni*	—415/20		
Sindh/American	—430/35		
Sangli/Miraj	—435/40		
Bagalkot	—423/30		
Coompta	—435/55		
Tirupur	—490/495		
Kadi Viramgam M.G.F.G.	445/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	—425/45		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 13-7-25	— 9329000	6824000
„ Yesterday do	— 9000	4000
Exports to date do	— 8907000	5687000
Stock at Ports 10-7-25	— 321000	228000
„ Interior Towns. do	— 191000	234000
„ Liverpool do	— 739000	436000
Visible Supply 11-7-25	— 1445000	1058000
Quantity in Sight do	14498000	11524000

Receipts at Bombay. Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
8364	3482684	3237571	3541622

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 9th July.

1924-25	1923-24
14360	20407

Total Stock in Bombay on 9-7-25 6,63,188 B/s last year—7,19,448 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 9th July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	642978	1065179	759908
China	338490	234366	368732
Japan	1488363	1233760	1666203
Coast-Ports	30295	50189	47678
Total	2498126	2583494	2842521
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	8235	4097	9666
China Japan & Coast ports	75361	9810	13852
Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.	
72-3-0	21-5-0	69-10-0	

Remarks:—1 p.m. Yesterday New York advanced 54 to 51 points and Liverpool 13 to 19 points. This advance came as a surprise to most people seeing that rains were reported yesterday in Texas. We adhere to our opinion.

This morning new Broach opened at Rs. 418, and has since advanced to Rs. 419½, with old Broach at Rs. 452½, with old Broach at Rs. 453½, Oomras at Rs. 395 and Bengals at Rs. 383 and Rs. 355 respectively for old and new crops.

Sampin Closed this morning at 330.00, 323.30, and 316.60 for July, October and January, these rates being 1.00 up, .10 down and .40 down respectively.

Ready Cotton.—The demand yesterday was only moderate.

Marwadi Bazaar Tues. 3-30 p.m. Market:—Quiet.

Broach July/August. Rs. 452. A/May 1926 Rs. 419. Oomra D/January Rs. 395. Bengal July Rs. 382. D/January Rs. 354.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 14.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh —	227	291,818	339,930
Central India	249	336,124	301,599
Berar and Nagar	120	203,925	204,621
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	96,469	103,811
Berar — —	214	563,340	545,941
Central Provinces —	—	254,382	266,761
Total Comras —	810	1,745,535	1,862,763
Dholera	174	395,470	183,067
N. W. Provinces	—	130,771	122,521
Rajputana —	137	78,616	89,372
Sind-Punjab	..	360,149	308,149
Broach —	155	481,175	397,691
Coompta & Dharwar	2,772	176,733	182,176
Westerns-Northerns	3,330	93,979	86,738
Cocanada —	—	1,659	1,983
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	357	32,149	27,878
Persian	134	5,339	8,654
American	—	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	—	57,983	55,730
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	3,495	826
Total —	8,369	34,82,684	32,37,571

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th June This year.	Last year
Europe —	2,930	642,978	1,065,179
Japan & China —	4,477	1,824,363	1,468,126
Coast Ports —	—	30,295	50,189
Upcountry by Rail. —	—	14,360	20,407
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan —	—	83,596	13,907
Total —	7,467	2,596,082	2,617,808

WIRE OF MESSRS, A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mumbadevi received on Tuesday the following cable from their New York friends Messrs. A Norden & Co:—

New York, Dated 13th.

"Rain is Texas and Okahoma considered insufficient."

Mr. Price has cabled as under:—

"Think (that) crop prospects are decidedly worse. Expect advance in consequence of damage to crop."

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	100
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	200
Total Day's Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans Spot—	
Universal Standard 1341 limited demand.	
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 31.25.	

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	23.90
January	23.44
March	23.78

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

October	23.91
January	23.47
March	23.78

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

October	23.30
January	23.48

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 14.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	13.24	+.15
October	12.80	+.11
December	12.72	+.15
January	12.69	+.11
March	12.73	+.10
May	12.79	+.12

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 13.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

July	13.09	+.13
August	12.96	+.17
September	12.79	+.15
October	12.69	+.16
November	12.56	+.16
December	12.57	+.16
January	12.58	+.17
February	12.60	+.20
March	12.68	+.19
April	12.63	+.21
May	12.67	+.20
June	12.63	+.20
July	12.63	+.20

Tone:—Firm.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 13.

July	28.70	+.10
August	27.70	—.25
September	26.80	
October	25.65	
November	23.60	+.05
December	23.10	+.05
January	22.50	+.05
February	22.45	+.05
March	22.25	+.05
April	22.20	+.05
May	22.15	+.05
June	22.10	+.05
July	22.05	+.05

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 13.

Scinde	Good	9.40
	Fully Good	9.80
	Fine	10.20
Bengal	Good	9.50
	Fully Good	9.90
	Fine	10.30
Oomra	Good	10.20
	Fine	11.00
	Fine	10.00
Broach	Good	10.95
	Fully Good	11.35
	Fine	11.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 13.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	9000	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil.	
Day's Exports to Continent	12,000.	
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—		
October	24.14	+.54
January	23.68	+.53
March	23.98	+.53
May	24.25	+.51
Spot Cotton at New York	24.65	+.55
Orleans	24.05	+.55
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
October	23.53	+.65
January	23.72	+.54

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 5/8

Demand Bills 48568.

Silver Commercial Bars:—

Foreign mined 69 3/8.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, July 13.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

October	24.14	+.54
January	23.68	+.53
March	23.98	+.53
May	24.25	+.51

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, July 13.

July	13.09	+.13
October	12.69	+.16
January	12.58	+.17
March	12.63	+.19

WHEAT.

London, July 13.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. June/July sellers 54/9.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs. June/July sellers 56/6.

Australian June/July buyers 53/6.

Choice White Karachi June/July quoted 54/-.

SEEDS.

London. July 13.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Holders asked higher prices but were not paid owing to quiet trading, market closing firmer at £19 1/3 paid and sellers January/February and £19 1/4 sellers for July/Aug..

Linseed Bombay July/Aug. nominal £22 1/8.

Cottonseed Bombay July/Aug. nominal £9½.

Castorseed Bombay July/Aug. sellers £22½.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 5/8 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 3/4 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 July/Aug. sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 5/8 July/Aug. nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Rather steadier but quiet.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore July/Aug. sellers £22 7/8.

LINSEED.

London. July 13.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. sellers £21/10.

Linseed Tone:—Opened rather firmer—but demand inactive, closed quiet.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July sellers 41.

Raw Linseed Buyers, etc., Sep/Oct. paid 41 1/8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, 14th July 1925.

Ready Prices have advanced by about 2 As. per Cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5200 bags showing a fair record of offtake.

Java Forward Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing Price levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 Per Cwt.

New Crop Java Sugar:—

Shipment June Sh. 14/10 Per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

JAVA SUGAR.

London. July 13.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July/Sept. sellers 15/7½.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/9.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/-.

Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan/March sellers 16/2½.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Jan/March sellers 16/3½.

London, July 13.

Cuban Sugar June/July value 12

Belgium Exchange 10.445

Athens Exchange 29.550

METAL REPORT.

London. July 13.

Tin Block £258 3/8.

	£
English best Selected Copper	68 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	61 3/4
Copper Braziers	79
Yellow Metal	68
Hard Spelter	30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	15 7/8

SHARES.

London. July 13.

Hongkong Bank	£133 1/2
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
National Bank	£ 46 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 10
Eastern Bank	£ 6 1/16

SHARE BAZAR QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 14.

Cotton mill shares remained very firm throughout the day but closed a bit easier, though steady, owing to profit-taking. The undertone of the market is strong, but with the progress of the monsoon and the daily increasing sale of cloth at a little better rate there is every prospect of the market looking up. With the advent of the month of Shravana, which begins next Tuesday, there is every prospect of a demand of cloth as the consuming centres are bad of cloth and consumers themselves are in demand of clothing. It is hoped by the next month, there is every possibility of the stock being substantially reduced. We understand that the Government are seriously considering the enforcement of reforms at the stock exchange.

Fazal opened at Rs. 827-8, improved to Rs. 835 and closed at Rs. 820. Dyeings opened at Rs. 817-8 improved Rs. 827-8, and closed at Rs. 815. Indore-Malwa improved to Rs. 395. Simplex improved to Rs. 132-8, but closed at Rs. 126-4. Nagpur and Swadeshis were transacted at about Rs. 460. Pearls improved to Rs. 480 but closed at Rs. 470. New Great, Crecent, Colaba were steady, there being hardly any fluctuations. Tata Steel Defds. improved to Rs. 63-12, and closed at Rs. 58 12

In the miscellaneous Bombay Burma old improved to Rs. 370. Imperial Bank Fully Paid were in request at Rs. 1435, and the partly paid were transacted at Rs 1[illegible]6.

There was a strong demand for Andhra Valley at Rs. 500 and it is expected that the company will give a dividend on preference shares, which are worth investment.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.
Bank of India	50	3	73
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7 ¾	50
Central	25	1¼	23
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	79
Imperial	500	40	1435
Imperial Contributory	125	10	375
Union	72	..	3 11
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	..	7-2
Central India Mining	10	4-8	28
Indian Cement O.	350	..	25
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40
Katni Cement D.	40	..	100
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	1 14
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	48
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	827 8
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	136
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	86
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	75
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	76
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	96
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	153
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	640
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	71 4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	170
Scindia Steam	30	140	6 2
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	83
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	500
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	815
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	94 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	882 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	860
Karachi Electricity	100	6	93
Surat Electricity	100	..	80
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	370
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	510
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	..	510
Fort	475	..	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	975
Indian Cotton	125	20	195
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	250
New Berar	500	80	750
New East India	1,000	..	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	645
New Prince of Wales	500	61	830
Volkart U. P.	500	50	660
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	131 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	20
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	12-8	370
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	85
Burma Corporation	% 10	0-6	9 1
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	100	—	4 2
	Sh. 8	..	
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	17-8	225
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	100
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	335
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	35
Port Canning	1,000	50	645
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	60
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p. c.	85 xD
Tata Iron Pref. @	100	..	29 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	58 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	15 8
Thacker	50	..	200
Telephone	50	1	21
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	420
Jupiter	15	..	4 8
New India	25	1-0	13 8
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	500
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.	Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390
Alliance	100	..	60
Apollo	50	..	8 12
Assur Virjee	100	..	10
Berar Manfg.	200	30	360
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	400
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 10
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	815
Bombay Industrial	100	..	15
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	400
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	35
Century	100	20	351 4
Central India O.	100	16	457 8
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	405
Ceylon	100	—	45
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	107 8
Coorla	100	3	145
Crescent	100	6	213 12
Currimbhoy	250	—	350
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	575
Diamond O.	100	..	10
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1 1 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15	300
Edward Sassoon	200	..	157 8
Elphinstone O.	100	..	22 8
Emperor Edward	500	..	345
Fazulbhoy	250	25	822 8
Finlay	100	20	125
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	750
Globe	100	..	50
Gokak	100	7	101 4
Gold Mohur	100	..	18
Hindoostan	1,000	100	906
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	220
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	..
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	330
Indian Woollen	50	..	10
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand	500	..	90
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	78 12
Kilachand	25	..	5
Kohinoor	500	..	1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	350	4550
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	35
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	200
Madras United	250	15	500
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2300
Mathuradas	100	..	136 4
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	125
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2400
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	150
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay	100	10	210
New Great Eastern	200	10	317 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	67
Pearl	250	12	470
Phoenix	100	15	459
Planet	100	..	20
Premier	100	..	60
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	35
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9300
Simplex	250	..	127 8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	80
Standard	500	100	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	460
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	70
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1650
Vishnu P.	500	35	510
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad Advance				390
Bombay Cotton				400
Bombay Dyeing	817-8	827-8	816-4	815
Century	360	382-8	351-4	351-4
Central India	462-8	462-8	456-4	457-8
Colaba Land				107-8
Crescent	215	216-4	213-12	213-1
Edward Sassoon				157-8
Fazulbhoy	827-8	832-8	820	822-8
Finlay				125
Globe				50
Gokak				101-4
Indian Bleaching				220
Indore Malwa	391-4	395	391-4	393-12
Kohinoor				1050
Madhowjee				200
Mathuradas				130
Meyer Sassoon				120
Mysore				115
New Great	320	321-4	316-4	317-8
Pabaney				305
Pearl	472-8	477 8	470	470
Phoinix				450
Simplex				127-8
Swadeshi	400	461-4	457-8	460
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				70

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock				131-4
Bombay Steam				80
„ Tram Co., Ord.	95 93-12	95 95-10	95	94-6
Bundi Cement				7-2
Indian Cement				25
Central India Mining				28
Katni Cement Ord.				40
Shivrajpur				48
Tata Hydro	890	891-4	880	882-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.				15-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def.	61-4	63-12	58-2	58-12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 14.

	Rs. a.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	69 9
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87 0
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 12
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99 15
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 15
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 2
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	101 11
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	102 7
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	104 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 14
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	105 7
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	109 6
4½ per cent. Port Trust due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974	76 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974	76 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal due 1954	102 8

RUBBER.

London. July 13.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Aug./Sept. sellers 45/.

Tone:—Very firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot July sellers 51½.

Tone:—Market was excited on trade buying off America and Continent. Bear covering and prices were irregular, closing quieter.

Ribbed Smoked Sheets July Rate and buyers 52½.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London. July 13.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3to 14/6.

BARLEY.

London. July 13.

Karachi Barley July/Aug. sellers 40/6.

RHEUMATISM.

The terrible pains of Rheumatism render you helpless for either work or pleasure. Your blood no longer has the power to expel the injurious crystals of Uric Acid from the system, and Gout and Lumbago speedily follow.

That is why you need "KUTNOW'S" Powder; it instantly dissolves all traces of Uric Acid from the blood; reinvigorates the liver and kidneys and effectively prevents a recurrence of the distressing symptoms. Purifying and revitalising, "KUTNOW'S" Powder is the finest tonic ever known.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

From all stores and bazaars

Sole agents for Bombay Presidency—

FRAMJEE & SONS,

14/16, Green Street,

FORT ..... BOMBAY.

DESHABANDHU DAS.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S APPRECIATION.

Mr. Satyamurti, M. L. C., writes from London.

Almost the very first news I heard on my arrival in London on the 19th of this month was the death of Mr. Das which had taken place while I was on the high seas. I was not altogether unprepared for it, though I did not except his death so soon. A few days before my departure from Madras, I had a most touching and intimate letter from Das in the course of which he said that he expected he might be called away at any moment. All the same I did not expect that the end was so near but God has so willed it.

This is not the time or the place for me to indulge in personal reflections caused by the death of a dear and esteemed friend. But I am anxious that my Countrymen should realize, as I am sure they have done already, what great personality he was. Sufficient has been said in the press and on the platform of his sacrifices. I only want to mention here that this colossal sacrifice, the very contemplation of which staggers our imagination was made, wholeheartedly, almost unconsciously, and without any pang of regret. Indeed in his last letter to me he said he wanted to devote the remaining years of his life to the service of God. Perhaps he did not realize that he had devoted practically all the later years of his life to the service of God though his country. Anyhow here was a man throwing away a princely income and leading a poor man's life for the sake of his country's freedom. "Upon such sacrifices as these the Gods themselves throw incense".

Another great characteristic of Das was his keen intellect. He owed his remarkable success at the Bar to this. I did not know him then intimately. But since 1917 I have had the privilege of working intimately with him and I know how clear, perspicuous and far-seeing his intellect was. Especially in the difficult and anxious days, when the Swaraj party was being formed, Das stood four square to all the winds that blew and helped the Party to achieve the position it has now achieved.

But with all this terrible responsibility on his shoulders, he was a man with a geniality of humour and a pleasantness of manner which made everyone quite at ease with him. He was simple like a child, was accessible to all and he had a heart of gold.

Besides all this, he was a man of great culture and attainments. He was familiar with English Literature and with English Poetry to the extent to which few Englishmen themselves can lay claim. I have heard him recite in his magnificent voice whole passages from Shakespeare or Wordsworth or Shelley. Moreover, he was an accomplished Bengali Poet, whose songs of the sea have been translated into English [illegible]

But it is impossible to catalogue all the great qualities of head and heart of this man. Suffice it to say that he exercised a magnetic influence over all that came into contact with him. He was a powerful speaker, but more than that he had that rare capacity for team-work and for inspiring confidence in his fellows and followers, which marks out the real leader of men from the mere demagogue.

I desire to merely enumerate here without elaborating, his three great contributions to Indian Nationalism.

1 A Pan-Asiatic Federation 2 Swaraj to be evolved in consonance with Indian genius, 3. Back to the villages.

I daresay but by this time people in India are discussing the best means of perpetuating his memory. I am old fashioned enough to believe that statues must be raised for him at least in Calcutta Bombay and Madras. I recognise of course that the memorial which will best conform to his wishes will be for his Countrymen to work wholeheartedly and unitedly for Swaraj.

A WILD-GOOSE CHASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One serious blot in the English Indian Administration for more than a century and a half is the extremely slow progress our country has made in the matter of education both general and technical. There are still no adequate facilities in India even for certain important branches of study. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the only institution of its kind in India, does not at all satisfy the present needs, in as much as the ever growing thirst for education is so great and keen that hundreds of applications for admission to the above Institute pour in every year from far and wide. Admission to the class depends much upon the accommodation available and the above Institute has to restrict it to the number of forty. This year nearly 240 applications were received by the authorities and in order to select the favoured forty, and these two hundred and forty applicants were asked to come to Bombay and sit for a special examination. They were examined in the same subjects, in which they were already examined once and granted certificates, the possession of which is a condition precedent to the entertainment of applications for admission to the Institute. In the examination, as usual, some passed and while the rest failed. I wonder what value can be attached to the certificates already held by those who have failed in this special examination. Out of the passed candidates, the required forty were selected the Bombay Presidency alone, while the whole unlucky lot were asked to pack off. This after spending a lot of money for their long and tedious journey from distant places, those unfortunate souls had to return disappointed and dispirited in their quest for education. Among the disappointed, some were even too young to undertake such a tedious journey and undergo all the troubles and difficulties, which a stranger in Bombay must necessarily be put to. What sort of feeling has actuated the authorities concerned to drag in a great many students and make them suffer for nothing? Are the Diplomas and Certificates granted by the Institutions of the same Government in other Presidencies nothing but mere scraps of paper in the Citadel of Bombay unworthy of far recognition? If there is an understanding that preference should be given to the students of the Bombay Presidency, and when there are more than forty applications from such students alone, one is at a loss to understand why students from other Presidencies are [illegible] be present in Bombay for a selection examination. What justification is there for the authorities for not having admitted all those who have passed in the examination? If they had selected the first forty of the successful candidates in the order of merit, can that be true that none of the students from other Presidencies could score higher marks than the students of the Bombay Presidency?

I hope the authorities will take note of this and kindly see to avoid a repetition of such high-handed mockeries in future.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. M.

Step out into the wide spaces of Natural Health

Glorious, breezy, energetic Health! When every nerve and every cell does its work unfailingly.

And so long as you do not suffer from some organic disease, such health is obtainable by you.

When you feel "run-down," when you have not yet fully recuperated from an attack of malaria, dysentery or some other serious complaint, Sanatogen will build up your Health and Strength again.

It is especially made to do just that, and 24,000 physicians have written us that after having tried out Sanatogen they can strongly recommend it.

A well-known London physician writes: "Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz.: the cells—and builds these up into a permanent and solid fabric of Health."

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Obtainable of all Chemists & Bazar dealers.

For your HEALTH'S sake purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Thomas Wilkinson

Beware of Imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

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Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

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Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months

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Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

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The TONIC for LUNGS and INTESTINES

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MERCHANTS & AGENTS

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DIRECT IMPORTERS OF SANITARY WARE. BATH TUBS. FANCY BATHROOM FITTINGS. COOKING STOVES & RANGES. OIL STOVES & OVENS. FOLDING STEPS & LADDERS. FILTERS & WATER COOLERS ETC. ETC.

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SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

MANUFACTURERS OF THE KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPTHALMIC LENSES.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

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Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-

Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-

White office suit Rs. 12/-

Office white trousers Rs. 4/

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND, 3s. DR. LECLERC Med. Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5, London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BRIT. GOVT. 2½d STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS.

Good for the Hair JABARUSUM And the Brain too

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BOYHOOD'S PERILS AND MANHOOD'S CURSE.

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried to attain health, pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by every body. Apply:—BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

ELECTRIC MOTORS A.C. & D.C.

RECTIFIERS, METERS, TESTING INSTRUMENTS.

ELECTRIC ICE CREAM FREEZERS, AND COFFEE GRINDERS. STRONG AND DURABLE. ROCKBOTTOM PRICES.

Apply to:—BABAN GOKHALE, Opera House, Tram [illegible] GIRGAUM.

A Quick Return To Lost Power.

Ananga Probha Yakuti

ensures by restoring and retaining the lost power due to old age or excesses of youth. This Shastric preparation of Musk, Gold and Makardhwajarasa infuses vigour and virility into the most incapable and impotent making them active and strong in a very short time. Price a phial of 30 Pills at Rs. 10. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on request.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji, 177 (B) Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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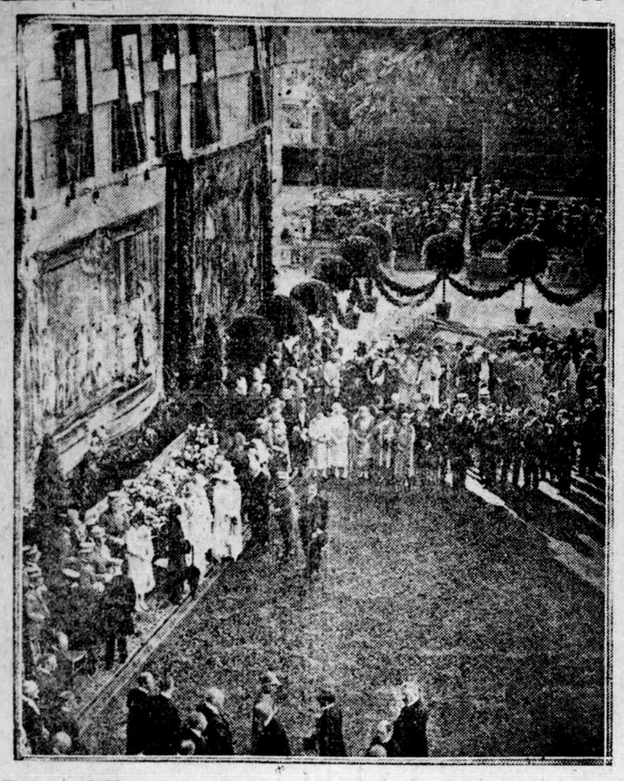
ROME EN FETE.



Courtesy: L'Illustration.

A Royal Reception in the gardens of he Quirinal, Rome, in connection with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the reign of King Victor Emmanuel III.

PAINLEVE'S AERIAL TRIP.

Courtesy: L'Illustration.

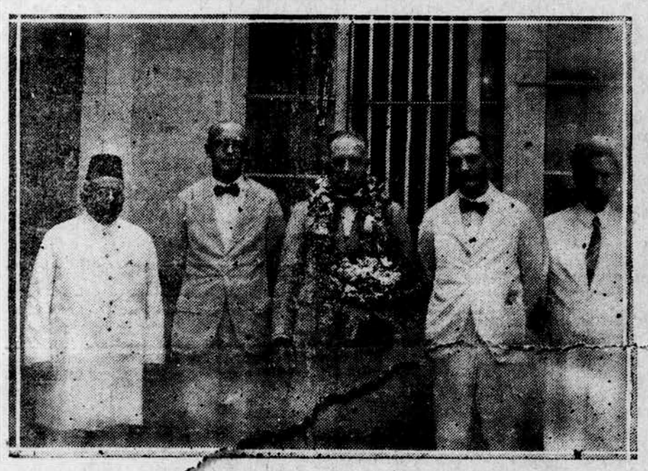
Premier Painleve who flew from France to Morocco in an aeroplane, is seen here shaking hands with Marshall Lyautey at Rabat.

DEMPSEY'S DAY OUT.

Press Photo Agent.

Jack Dempsey, the world's heavyweight boxing champion, photographed with two of his friends in a London park—an old man and "little Gracie."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

On behalf of the Indian Commercial Community doing business with the Netherlands Trading Society, Bombay, an address was presented on Thursday evening to Mr. L. J. S. Van Leeuwen, Manager of the Society. In the photo are seen, from left to right, Mr. M. P. Pandya (Chief Cashier), Mr. A. P. Hoogensteyn (Actg. Manager), Mr. L.J. S. Van Leeuwen (Retiring Manager), Mr. A. Stokkink (Asst. Manager) and Mr. Hoosseinbhoy A. Laljee, M.L.C., (who read the address.)

AT ASCOT.

Topical Press.

Sir and Lady Dhunjibhoy Bomanji with a friend at Ascot.

PRIMAPHONE
CABINET-GRAND
ELECTRIC MOTOR

MOTOPHONE Patented Direct drive, non-fluctuating ELECTRIC MOTOR, the only successful electric gramophone motor adopted by the World's leading gramophone manufacturers.

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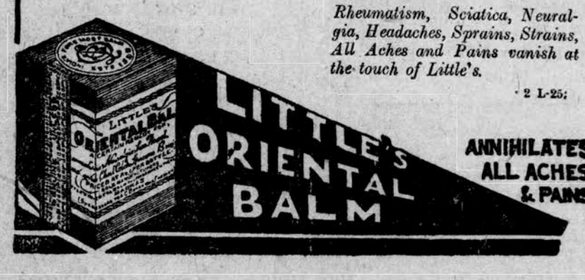

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